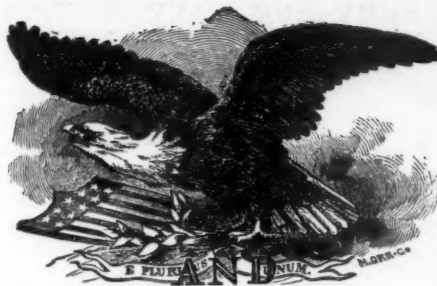


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 44.
WHOLE NUMBER 730.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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For many years the study of reputable competing makers in the remodeling of pistols has been to produce an arm with the least weight in proportion to the size of ball and penetration; a compact weapon, yet easy to hold when shooting; durability, which means best material and workmanship.

In all these points the progress is most remarkable in the Colt's "New Line." For example: the new .30 Colt or Pony Colt weighs only 6½ ounces, or a little over half the weight of Smith and Wesson's No. 1; yet

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Dealers in Guns, Pistols and their Adjuncts,
AGENTS FOR COLT'S NEW LINE REVOLVERS,
166 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

Descriptive Pistol Price List.

PONY COLT.

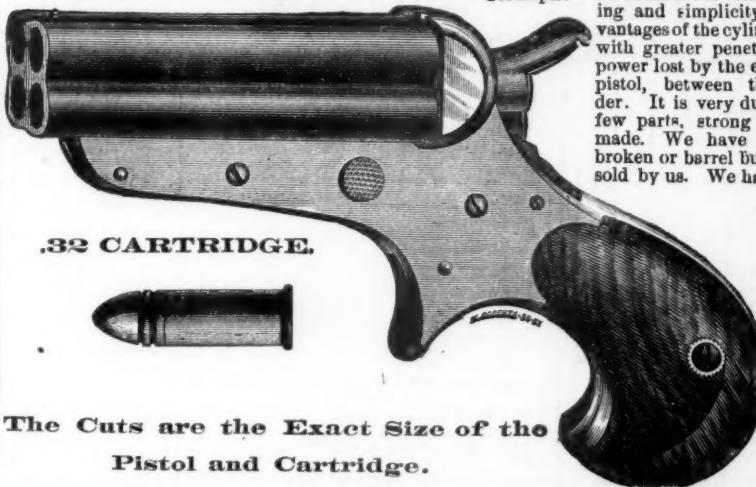


.30 Calibre. 5 Shot.
Exact Size.

the ball is nearly three times as heavy, that is, the weight of ball in proportion to the weight of pistol is five times heavier; the penetration is 50 per cent. greater. It occupies about half the room. It can be carried in the watch-fob or vest pocket. The frame is solid; no hinge to get loosened. It is loaded and the shells readily ejected without removing the cylinder. The frame is forged, beautifully wrought and case-hardened. The barrel and cylinder blued steel. An ivory or pearl handle makes a beautiful combination. A wood handle contrasts best with the nickel plating.

Prices: \$9.00; best quality nickel plate, 60 cents extra; Ivory stock, \$1.50; Pearl, \$3.00. On the receipt of the price (a post office order is best) we will deliver any pistol free of other charge, at our risk, if within 1,200 miles; over 1,200, 25 cents extra. Fifty cents extra for Army size.

SHARPS' TRIUMPH (2 1-2).



.32 CARTRIDGE.

The Cuts are the Exact Size of the
Pistol and Cartridge.

The Sharps' pistol was invented by Christian Sharps. After several hundred thousand .22 and .30 calibre pistols were made and sold (these pistols were all made with brass or gun metal frames), the inventor conceived the idea of doing something better, and, after several years and after a large expenditure of money and labor, produced a pistol more compact, yet of much larger calibre. To do this he abandoned the brass frame, making the pistol, wrought throughout and of the best material and workmanship. The above cut represents the pistol, and is the exact size. It occupies less room in the pocket than any so large calibre pistol ever made. Shortly after this new pistol came out, Mr. Sharps died; the manufacture ceased, and the factory, etc., were sold. B. Kittredge and Co. bought the entire product of this pistol. We call it Sharps' Triumph. We claim for it compactness, strong shooting and simplicity. It has all the advantages of the cylinder pistols, and shoots with greater penetration, there being no power lost by the escape, as in a cylinder pistol, between the barrel and cylinder. It is very durable, there being but few parts, strong and thoroughly well made. We have never seen a frame broken or barrel burst out of over 15,000 sold by us. We have a few hundred left

which we propose to sell at \$5.00 for wood handle and plated frame; 20 cents extra if full plate; \$1.25 extra for ivory handle. And we propose, further, to deliver the pistol free if within 1,200 miles; 25 cents extra over 1,200 in the United States. Send us post-office order, and the pistol will come to you without charge.

STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/ce.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.	NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/ce.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.
Adams, s.	3rd	6	650	Comdr. Frederick Rodgers.	En route to S. Pacific Station.	Nina, s.	4th	*4	306	Mate Robert Robinson...	Torpedo-boat, Newport, R. I.
Alliance.	3rd	6	615	Comdr. Theo. F. Kane.	European Station, Beirut.	Omaha, screw.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. L. A. Kimberly...	Pac. Station.
AXAX, screw.	4th	2	550	Comdr. T. H. Eastman...	Hampton Roads.	Onward, s.	4th	3	704	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser	Storeship, S. P. Sta., Callao, Peru.
Alert, s.	3rd	6	640	Comdr. Robt. Boyd (ord)...	Asiatic Station, Yokohama.	Ossipee, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. L. Breeze	Hampton Roads.
Alarm, s.	4th	1	400	Lieut. F. H. Paine	Torpedo boat, Newport.	Passaic, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. Jas. D. Graham...	Norfolk.
Ashuelot, paddle.	3rd	6	786	Comdr. Geo. H. Perkins...	Asiatic Station, Hong Kong.	Patuxent, s.	3rd	2	872	Boatswain C. E. Hawkins...	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
CANONICUS, s.	4th	22	550	Comdr. J. G. McGlenssey...	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.	Palos, s.	4th	*6	306	Lt.-Comdr. Albert S. Barker	Asiatic Sta., Shanghai.
CARSKILL, s.	4th	2	436	Lieut. Jos. Marthon...	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Penacola, s.	2nd	22	2000	Capt. John Irwin	Flag-s., N. P. Sta.
Colorado, s.	1st	46	3032	Capt. Daniel L. Braine...	Shore Sta., New York.	Phlox, s.	4th	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry	Tug, Annapolis, Md.	
Comedus, s.	3rd	10	1236	Comdr. Edw. Terry	Genoa.	Plymouth, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Edward Barrett...	Ordered to Vera Cruz.
Constitution.	3rd	6	1335	Capt. H. A. Adams, Jr.	Annapolis.	Powhatan, paddle.	2nd	17	2182	Capt. T. S. Fillebrown	Annapolis.
Dale, s.	3rd	8	330		Annapolis, Naval Academy.	Ranger, s.	3rd	4	541	Comdr. H. DeH. Manley...	En route to Asiatic Station.
Despatch, s.	4th	4	730	Comdr. Henry B. Robeson...	En route to Constantinople.	Rescue, s.	4th	111	Mate Samuel Lomax...	Fire Tug, Washington.	
Enterprise, s.	3rd	6	615	Comdr. Geo. C. Remy...	Portsmouth, N. H.	Richmond, s.	2nd	14	2000	Commo. C. H. B. Caldwell...	En route Home.
Essex, s.	3rd	6	615	Comdr. W. S. Schley...	Hampton Roads.	Rio Bravo, s.				Comdr. B. F. Day	Spec. Serv., Rio Grande.
Franklin, s.	1st	29	3173	Capt. Walter W. Queen...	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.	SAUGUS, s.	4th	2	550	Lieut. W. H. Webb	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Frolic, s.	4th	8	614	Comdr. Geo. B. White...	S. A. Sta., Montevideo.	Santos, s.	3rd	48	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller...	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy
Gettysburg, p.	*2	318	Lt.-Comdr. H. H. Gorringe...	Philadelphia.	Saratoga, s.	3rd	4	757	Lt.-Comdr. R. D. Evans...	Washington.	
Hartford, s.	2nd	13	2000	Capt. Stephen B. Luce...	Hampton Roads.	St. Louis, s.	3rd	16	431	Comdr. Byron Wilson	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
Huron, s.	3rd	4	450	Comdr. Geo. P. Ryan...	W. Indies.	St. Marks, s.	3rd	16	786	Comdr. Robt. L. Fythian...	School Ship, New York.
Independence	3rd	23	1891	Capt. W. E. Hopkins...	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.	Swatara, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. P. Cooke	Aspinwall.
Intrepid, s.	4th	11	1330	Lieut. T. T. Wood...	Torpedo boat, New York.	Tallapoosa, p.	4th	*9	656	Lieut. D. G. McRitchie...	Asiatic Sta., Yokohama.
Jamestown, s.	3rd	16	888	Lt.-Comdr. Henry Glass...	School Ship, San Francisco, Cal.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	2135	Capt. Jonathan Young...	European Station.
Recharge, s.	3rd	6	635	Comdr. F. V. McNair...	Asiatic Sta., Nagasaki.	Trenton, s.	2nd	11	2300	Capt. John L. Davis	
Lackawanna, s.	2nd	10	1026	Captain Wm. P. McCann...	Acapulco, Mexico.	Vandalia, s.	4th	8	910	Comdr. Milton Hartun...	European Station, Constantinople.
LEHIGH, s.	4th	2	496	Lieut. Geo. R. Durand...	Hampton Roads.	Wabash, s.	1st	45	3000	Capt. Ralph Chandler...	Receiving-ship, Boston.
MANHATTAN, s.	4th	2	530	Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes...	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	Wyandotte, s.	4th	2	550	Lieut. T. C. Terrell...	Norfolk.
MANHATTAN, s.	4th	2	530	Lieut. J. A. Chesney...	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	Wyoming, s.	3rd	6	736	Comdr. Geo. W. Haywood...	Washington.
Marion, s.	3rd	3	910	Comdr. R. F. Bradford...	European Station, Smyrna.	Yantic, s.	3rd	3	410		Norfolk.
Mayflower, s.	4th	2	306	Comdr. W. T. Sampson...	Practice.						
Michigan, p.	3rd	*8	450	Lt.-Comdr. A. H. Wright...	Spec. Serv., Erie.						
Minnesota, s.	1st	46	3000	Captain A. W. Johnson...	New York.						
Monongahela	2nd	11	960	Comdr. S. Dana Greene...							
Monongahela	4th	2	436	Lieut. W. A. Morgan...	Norfolk.						
Monongahela	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Joseph F. Ely...	Asiatic Sta., Yangtze River, China.						
Monongahela	2nd	15	3900	Commodore A. K. Hugues...	Port Royal.						

* Battery of Howitzers.

Iron-clads in small caps. Wooden sailing vessels in italics.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877.

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THE ARMY.

ROTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief.
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

H. J. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General H. Macfieley, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Richard O. Drum, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry,
Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-Gen. John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:
Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.
First Lieutenant John S. Lound, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.
District of the Black Hills.—Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry:
Headquarters, Fort Cloud Agency, D. P.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord:
Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger: Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur,
Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Major-General Irvin McDowell:
Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Major Samuel Breck, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O.
Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V.
Sante: Headquarters, Prescott.
Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
Lieut.-Col. T. H. Neill, Commandant of Cadets, U. S. M. A.
Capt. E. H. Hall, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1877.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States:

GENERAL: The report of W. M. Shafter, Lieut.-Col. 24th Infantry, commanding the District of Nueces, Texas, concerning recent raids by Mexicans and Indians from Mexico into Texas for marauding purposes, with your indorsement of the 29th ult., has been submitted to the President, and has, together with numerous other reports and documents relating to the same subject, been duly considered.

The President desires that the utmost vigilance on the part of the military forces in Texas be exercised for the suppression of these raids. It is very desirable that efforts to this end, in so far as at least as they necessarily involve operations on both sides of the border, be made with the co-operation of the Mexican authorities, and you will instruct Gen. Ord, commanding in Texas, to invite such co-operation on the part of the local Mexican authorities, and to inform them that while the President is anxious to avoid giving offence to Mexico, he is nevertheless convinced that the invasion of our territory by armed and organized bodies of thieves and robbers to prey upon our citizens should not be longer endured. Gen. Ord will at once notify the Mexican authorities along the Texas border of the great desire of the President to unite with them in efforts to suppress this long-continued lawlessness. At the same time he will inform these authorities that if the Government of Mexico shall continue to neglect the duty of suppressing these outrages, that duty will devolve upon this Government, and will be performed, even if its performance should render necessary the occasional crossing of the border by our troops. You will therefore direct Gen. Ord that in case the lawless incursions continue, he will be at liberty to use his own discretion when in pursuit of a band of marauders, and when his troops are in sight of them, or upon a fresh trail, to follow them across the Rio Grande, and to overtake and punish them, as well as retake stolen property from our citizens and found in their hands on the Mexican side of the line. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

G. O. 52, H. Q. A., May 21, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. 259,

August 1, 1863, from the War Department, is revoked and the following substituted:

Veterinary Surgeons of Cavalry regiments, authorized by sec. 1104, Revised Statutes, amended by the act of Feb. 27, 1877, will be appointed by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the regimental commanders based upon the recommendation of a regimental Board of Officers, to consist of three officers present next in rank to the commander of the regiment.

The nominations of candidates so recommended, accompanied by the report of the Board in each case, will be transmitted by the regimental commanders to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army.

G. O. 53, H. Q. A., June 1, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following order is published to the Army:

The attention of the officers of the Army is called to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the United States v. Arthur Martin, published in G. O. 25, Hdqrs of the Army, A. G. O., March 27, 1877, with instructions to conform thereto, and to make their contracts for labor, or for workmen, strictly conform to the ruling custom or practice of civil employers at or near their respective posts. Under this decision it is competent to fix by agreement the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work, as well as the price to be paid therefor, and it is only in the absence of contract that eight hours is to be regarded as the limit.

In the field and in the wilderness, when fixed hours of labor obtain, ten hours will be fixed by contract as a day's work, when there are eleven hours or more between sunrise and sunset. This allows one hour's rest during the day when the sun is eleven hours above the horizon, and in the heat of summer a longer nooning may be allowed.

Clerks, teamsters, herders, sailors, etc., and all employees on the march or in the field, will be held to such hours as may be expedient and necessary. But except in case of necessity not more than 10 hours labor should be required of any workman. So much of G. O. 46, Hdqrs of the Army, dated July 15, 1868, relating to the service of civilian employees, and also of enlisted men employed on extra duty, as conflicts with the decision of the Supreme Court, is hereby revoked.

S. O. 67, DEPT. DAKOTA, May 30, 1877.

On the first day of August next, all officers in this command who may have in their possession funds pertaining to the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year 1876-77, excepting such as shall have been remitted for the fulfillment of contracts made within, and chargeable to said appropriation for, that fiscal year, and that may be required in the discharge of the indebtedness accruing under said contracts, will transfer the same to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, and after Aug. 1 send him for settlement, all outstanding accounts, if any, chargeable to the appropriation mentioned.

CIRCULAR, M. D. P. AND D. CAL., May 17, 1877.

In a letter dated April 28 the Secretary of the Interior transmits the copy of a letter, dated April 27, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, requesting that the War Dept. be solicited to allow the attendance of a Military Officer from the Military Posts in the vicinity of Indian Agencies, whenever it may be practicable, to witness each delivery of beef and other supplies by the contractor for furnishing the same. All agents at agencies in the vicinity of military posts will be instructed to submit to the inspection of such officer the copies of contracts furnished him under which the delivery is to be made. Officers acting as witnesses to beef or other deliveries are instructed to report any circumstances that, in his judgment, indicate any given delivery to be not in full conformity to the terms of the contract.

This request has been approved by the General of the Army, and referred to the Comd'g General, Military Division of the Pacific, for compliance with the preceding indorsement of the Secretary of War.

CIRCULAR, M. D. OF ATLANTIC, May 29, 1877.

The following extracts from endorsements of the Adjutant-General of the Army, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"While G. O. 47, c. s., from this office, is being executed, company commanders have full authority to withhold the retained pay of soldiers who have not served honestly and faithfully, without reporting their respective cases to this office, as required by G. O. 51, A. G. O., of 1873." "Prisoners undergoing sentence of G. C. M. will not be discharged under G. O. 47, c. s., from this office."

CIRCULAR, DEPT. MISSOURI, May 28, 1877.

By authority of the Secretary of War, the Circular from these Hdqrs, dated Feb. 17, 1877, discontinuing the payment of rewards for the apprehension of deserters, is revoked.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. TEXAS, May 25, 1877.

Hereafter, when officers in this Department send telegrams to these Hdqrs they will send official copies of the same by the first mail thereafter.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Capt. E. B. Kirk, Q. M. Dept., will proceed to Fort Buford for duty as Depot and Post Q. M. at that station (S. O. 69, D. D.).

Surg. C. C. Gray will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Missouri for assignment to duty (S. O., June 4, W. D.).

Capt. C. W. Foster, A. Q., will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Platte for duty at Ogden, Utah T. (S. O., May 29, W. D.).

DETACHED SERVICE.

Lieut.-Col. F. D. Grant, A. D. C., will repair to old Fort Pierre, on the Missouri River, via Missouri Valley Junction, on business connected with the public

service. On the completion of the duty Lieut. Col. Grant will return to these Hdqrs (S. O. 43, M. D. M.).

A. Surg. W. F. Buchanan, member G. C. M. Morganton, N. C., May 28 (S. O. 100, D. S.).

A. Surg. H. S. Turrill, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Davis, Texas, per par. 11, S. O. 68, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 95, D. T.).

Major E. McClellan, Surg., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., on public business (S. O. 97, D. S.).

Lieut.-Col. H. Price, Paymaster, 1st Lieut. J. C. Mallery, and Capt. W. P. Martin, members G. C. M. Alcatraz Island, Cal., May 23 (S. O. 52, M. D. P.).

A. Surg. J. P. Kimball, M. D., member G. C. M. Ft. Brady, Mich., June 1 (S. O. 113, M. D. A.).

A. Surg. P. Moffatt, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Foote, Md., May 23 (S. O. 110, M. D. A.).

A. Surg. P. Moffatt is relieved from duty at Fort Foote, Md., and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for temporary duty (S. O. 113, M. D. A.).

A. Asst. Surg. L. M. A. Roy will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, and upon arrival at that place of the laundresses and families of officers of the 5th Infantry en route to Hdqrs of that regiment at Tongue River, will relieve the Medical officer from this Dept. on duty with the party, and will proceed with it to its destination. Upon completion of this duty, Surg. Roy will return to St. Paul and report to M. D. for annulment of contract (S. O. 66, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. A. L. Lagarde will accompany the companies 4th Cavalry to Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 69, D. P.).

Major J. H. Janewny, Surg., member G. C. M. St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., June 11 (S. O. 110, D. S.).

A. Surg. H. O. Perley, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Pembina, D. T., June 11 (S. O. 68, D. D.).

Col. J. B. Fry, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Missouri for temporary special service (S. O., May 29, W. D.).

Surg. E. P. Vollum, member G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., June 5 (S. O., May 29, W. D.).

Major S. C. Lyford, Ord. Dept., is detailed as disbursing officer of the Board appointed in conformity with the President's order of Jan. 23, 1874, on behalf of the several Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Agricultural Department, at the International Exhibition of 1876, vice Capt. J. S. Conrad, 2d Infantry, heretofore relieved (S. O., June 4, W. D.).

During the absence of the Chief Q. M. of this Division and the illness of the Depot Q. M., Capt. G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., will remain on duty at these Hdqrs (S. O. 55, M. D. P.).

A. Surg. W. H. Gardner, member G. C. M. Greenville, S. C., June 5 (S. O. 106, D. S.).

Major W. H. Forwood, Surg., member G. C. M. Columbia, S. C., June 11 (S. O. 109, D. S.).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, Major W. Smith, P. D., St. Paul, Minn. to apply for extension of fifteen days. Major Smith will transfer the public funds to Major C. J. Sprague, P. D., Chief Paymaster (S. O. 66, D. D.).

A. Surg. J. Brooke, Columbia, S. C., extended thirty days (S. O. 98, D. S.).

Major S. Breck, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., extended four months (S. O., June 5, W. D.).

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The following named officers will proceed to pay the troops, at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, to April 30, 1877: Major J. B. M. Potter, P. D., at Camp Bidwell, Cal., and Camps McDermitt and Halleck, Nev.; Major W. A. Rucker, P. D., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Benicia Bks, Benicia Arsenal, Point San José, and Camp Gaston, Cal.; Major J. H. Nelson, P. D., at San Diego and Camp Independence, Cal. (S. O. 47, M. D. P.).

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of Commissary Sergeants are announced: S. Schmidt, from Fort Stevenson, D. T., to Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; C. H. Gardner, from Cheyenne Agency, D. T., to Fort Stevenson, D. T. (S. O., June 1, W. D.).

ORDNANCE.

The C. O. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., will deliver to the order of Lieut.-Col. Crispin, Constructor of Ordnance, N. Y. City, twelve 10-inch barbette gun cartridges for alteration, and will transfer to the Q. M. Dept., for transportation to Lieut. C. S. Smith, Ord. Dept., at South Boston Foundry, Boston, Mass., two 10-inch Rodman smooth-bore guns, numbered 103 and 107 (S. O. 120, M. D. A.).

EXAMINATION FOR COMMISSION.

The Board for the examination of candidates for commission of 2d Lieut. in the Army, will assemble at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., at 10 A. M., June 8, 1877, to continue the duties assigned it (S. O. 101, D. M.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 2, 1877:

Cos. D, G, and I, 3d Inf., from Jackson Bks, La., to Mount Vernon Bks, Ala.

Cos. A, C, and E, 3d Inf., from Jackson Bks, La., to Mobile Bks, Ala.

Cos. B and H, 3d Inf., from Jackson Bks, La., to Huntsville, Ala.

Co. F, 3d Inf., from Jackson Bks, La., to Holly Springs, Miss.

Hdqs and Cos. A, D, E, and I, 13th Inf., from New Orleans, La., to Jackson Bks, La.

Cos. B, F, G, and K, 13th Inf., from New Orleans, La., to Baton Rouge, La.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. H. E. Tuthery is relieved from duty at San Diego Bks, Cal., and will rejoin his proper station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 54, M. D. P.)

Drowned.—S. G. Goings, M. R. C. V. S. E., Veterinary Surgeon, of this regiment, while crossing the Grande Ronde River, Oregon, May 15, was drowned. He met his death while accompanying Lieut. Rains in bearing despatches from the troops in the field to the Department Commander at Fort Lapwai. Skillful in his profession, amiable in disposition and gentlemanly in deportment, Vet. Surg. Goings was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and among those who deplore his loss none will feel it more deeply than the officers of the 1st Cavalry.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, A. B. D. E. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; I. K. Ft. Fred Steele, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. G. MacAdams, member, G. C.-M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., June 5 (S. O., May 29, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. M. E. O'Brien, extended three months (S. O., June 2, W. D.)

One month, Major N. B. Sweitzer, Fort Sanders, W. T. (S. O. 71, D. P.)

Rejoin.—Capt. D. S. Gordon will return to his station, Fort Sanders, W. T. (S. O. 54, M. D. P.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. H. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. Crawford, member, G. C.-M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., June 5 (S. O., May 29, W. D.)

Major C. H. Carlton will proceed to Chicago, Ill., reporting to the Lieut. Gen. Commanding the Division (S. O. 70, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Major C. H. Carlton, one month (S. O. 14, M. D. M.)

2d Lieut. B. Reynolds, extended fifteen days (S. O. 71, D. P.)

Six months, to take effect when his services can be spared, Capt. P. D. Vroom (S. O., June 5, W. D.)

Remitted.—Upon the recommendation of his Company and Post Comdr., the unexecuted portion of the confinement awarded Private W. Walton, Co. B, by G. C.-M. O. 21, from these Hdqrs, is remitted (S. O. 69, D. P.)

Complimentary Order.—The Dept. Comdr. tenders his thanks to 1st Lieut. J. C. Thompson, 2d Lieut. F. H. Hardie, and the enlisted men, composing a detachment of this regiment, for the recent active and successful pursuit of horse thieves, by them, in the vicinity of Fort Laramie. The duty was well performed and the energy displayed by all concerned, worthy of his highest praise (G. O. 16, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. H. K. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. E. F. I. M. Camp Robinson.

Change of Station.—The detachment of this regiment on temporary duty in this Dept. is relieved, and will march, via Sidney, Neb., to Fort Hayes, Kas., for duty (S. O. 68, D. P.)

Detached Service.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the Com. Gen. Dept. of Missouri for orders (S. O. 68, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. J. Parker, Fort Sill, Ind. I. (S. O. 100, D. M.)

One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. J. W. Martin (S. O. 71, D. P.)

Col. Mackenzie and his Command.—Orders having been received relieving Col. R. S. Mackenzie, the Regimental Staff, and the six companies of this regiment, from temporary duty in this Dept. and requiring them to rejoin the Dept. of Missouri, the Com. Gen. takes occasion to express his warmest appreciation of their gallant, soldierly and efficient conduct during the recent campaign against the hostile Sioux. The duties required of the officers and men of this command have been extremely arduous, and have required on their part, more than ordinary gallantry in action, as well as much exposure and deprivation. The Com. Gen. is happy to say that these duties have been performed to his entire satisfaction, and while tendering his thanks to Col. Mackenzie, and his command, he commends their example as one worthy of all emulation. By command of Brig.-Gen. Crook.—ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. (G. O. 15, D. P.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and F. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks., Neb.; A. B. H. I. L. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Change of Station.—Par. 2, S. O. 63, from these Hdqrs, is amended to read: Cos. A, B, H, I and L will march from Fort D. A. Russell to Cantonment Reno, W. T., where they will await further orders from the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 68, D. P.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. C. Forbush, J.-A. of G. C.-M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., June 5 (S. O., May 29, W. D.)

On adjournment of G. C.-M. at Camp Robinson, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 63, from these Hdqrs, Major V. K. Hart will proceed to Cantonment Reno, W. T., and take command of the Batt. 5th Cav. in the field (S. O. 71, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Par. 2, S. O. 61, from these Hdqrs, is amended to read: Leave of absence one month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. A. B. Taylor, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 69, D. P.)

One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. J. A. Augur, A. D. C., New Orleans, La. (S. O. 91, D. G.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. L. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Ft. Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Totten, D. T.; F. Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.

Frontier Enjoyments.—A correspondent writes us from Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., May 8, 1877, as follows:

I desire to give you an account of a most enjoyable evening passed, May 30, at the quarters of that genial and hospitable gentleman, Gen. Sturgis, Col. 7th Cav., commanding this post. A large room on the second floor has been fitted up for a theatre, with the coolest little stage imaginable, and there were assembled the ladies and gentlemen of the post and a number of guests, among whom I noticed Col. Otis and many other officers of the 7th Cav. from Fort Rice, and Gen. Buell, Capt. Schwan, Lieut. Matile, with their wives, and Major Bartlett and other officers of the 11th Inf.; also Capt. Michaelis, Chief Ord. Officer of the Dept. of Dakota. Neatly printed programmes announced that we were to be regaled with the "Lady of Lyons" cast as follows, viz: Claude Melnotte, 1st Lieut. Garlington; Col. Damas, Lieut. Hare; Beaumont, Lieut. Varnum; Glavia, Lieut. Chance; Mons. Deschappelles, Lieut. Nave; Landlord, Lieut. Wallace; Gasper and Notary, Lieut. Biddle; Capt. Gervais, 1st Officer, Lieut. Nicholson; Capt. Dupont, 2d Officer, Lieut. Scott; Pauline, Miss Ella Sturgis; Madame Deschappelles, Mrs. Middleton; Widow Melnotte, Miss Leasure; Janet, Mamie Sturgis. And a rich treat it proved to be. Where the acting was so fine throughout, the parts so carefully studied and well rendered, it is impossible to comment upon them all, so I will content myself with special mention of a few of them. And, first, Pauline as rendered by Miss Ella Sturgis was a charming creation. Her beauty, which is essentially of the South of France or Italian type heightened in effect by the footlights, made her simply bewitching, truly "the greatest beauty of Lyons, outshining all," and a Claude would be more or less than human could he have failed to avail himself of the opportunity of telling her of "the house to which could love fulfill its prayers" he would wish to lead her. Her diction was excellent, her voice sweetness itself, and her acting good throughout the piece, but in the fourth and fifth acts it was superb. The struggle of the proud beauty between love and pride, and the exquisite pathos with which she appealed to Claude to tell her as a man what she had done to deserve this fate, brought tears to the eyes of the spectators and rounds of applause from their hands. Mrs. Middleton, wife of Surg. J. V. B. Middleton of the Army, as Madame Deschappelles, acted her part exceedingly well, and one could but conclude that the Deschappelles were a very handsome family. Miss Leasure, daughter of Dr. Leasure of Pittsburgh, or Gen. Leasure, as he was during the war, sustained her part with an ease and grace which could not be excelled, and her powdered hair gave a softness and sweetness to her expression which enhanced her already more than ordinary beauty. Janet (Mamie Sturgis) has but little to do, but that she did well. Mr. Garlington's Claude was a capital piece of acting and showed the result of much study and thought, but it would be strange indeed if a Claude did not appear to advantage with such a Pauline. Mr. Varnum as Beaumont and Mr. Chance, 17th Inf., as Glavia, were capital, and Mr. Wallace as the landlord particularly good. In fact, the play was admirably rendered and gave us all real pleasure, and to Mrs. Sturgis too much praise cannot be extended for the masterly way in which she put it on a stage so small and deficient in appliances. A handsome collation ended the evening's entertainment, and we went to camp hoping that it might soon again be our good fortune to meet the General and his charming family.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. K. Fort Clark, Texas; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; F. scouting.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. McCleave, member, G. C.-M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., June 5 (S. O., May 29, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of five months, to take effect when his services can be spared, Capt. J. F. Randlett, Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 95, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

Detached Service.—Vet. Surg. S. Verdett is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 88, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; I. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. B. Kennedy will proceed with detachment of recruits for this regiment to Fort Concho, Tex., for assignment to companies (S. O. 97, D. T.)

Capt. W. B. Kennedy will proceed with 88 horses to Fort Concho, Tex., where they will be turned over to the C. O. of this regiment for assignment to companies (S. O. 97, D. T.)

1st Lieut. L. H. Orleman will take charge of the transportation belonging to Fort Duncan, Tex., and conduct it to that post (S. O. 97, D. T.)

1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, member, G. C.-M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., June 5 (S. O., May 29, W. D.)

1st Lieut. R. H. Pratt, member, G. C.-M. St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., June 11 (S. O. 110, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. C. D. Vele, Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 97, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.

Change of Station.—Major J. Mendenhall will proceed to and assume command of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass. (S. O. 119, M. D. A.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, member, and 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., June 5 (S. O. 119, M. D. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. H. L. Ft. McHenry, Md.; B. Ft. Zeote, Md.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. E. F. G. I. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

Detached Service.—Capts. E. B. Williston, J. C. Breckinridge, 1st Lieut. R. G. Howell, 2d Lieuts. E. M. Weaver, E. E. Gayle, members, and 1st Lieut. G. Mitchell, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Foote, Md., June 1 (S. O. 110, M. D. A.)

Capt. J. H. Chalef, 1st Lieut. J. E. Eastman, 2d Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., June 5 (S. O. 119, M. D. A.)

Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, member, G. C.-M. Columbia, E. C., June 11 (S. O. 109, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—Three months, on Surg. certificate, Major H. A. Allen (S. O., May 29, W. D.)

Four months, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. H. D. Borup (S. O., June 1, W. D.)

Four months, Capt. E. B. Williston (S. O., June 2, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; G. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. Davis, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Brady, Mich., June 1 (S. O. 112, M. D. A.)

2d Lieut. C. W. Foster, member, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., June 5 (S. O. 119, M. D. A.)

Relieved.—The C. O. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will relieve the detachment of this regiment now at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., except a Sergt. and four men, who will remain at the post as a permanent guard. Fort Wood is placed, until further orders, under the supervision of the C. O. at Fort Hamilton (S. O. 117, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Joseph Roberts.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. Ft. Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Wrangel, Alaska. F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. R. Lodor, 2d Lieut. C. Deems, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., June 5 (S. O. 119, M. D. A.)

Capt. J. B. Campbell will proceed to Portland, Ore., and report at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia as defendant in the case of Waters vs. Campbell, to be tried before U. S. Dist. Court at Portland, Ore. (S. O. 54, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. F. Randolph, 1st Lieut. C. M. ris, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., June 5 (S. O. 119, M. D. A.)

Capt. E. C. B. Inbridge, J. B. Rawles, D. H. Kinzie, members, G. C.-M. Columbia, S. C., June 11 (S. O. 109, D. S.)

Lieut.-Col. F. T. Dent, Capt. W. B. Beck, 1st Lieuts. J. A. Fessenden, E. L. Zalinski, members, and 2d Lieut. E. T. Brown, J.-A. of G. C.-M. St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., June 11 (S. O. 110, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—Sergt. J. Jona. Light Bat. F. 4 furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. 101, D. S.)

Four months, Major G. P. Andrews (S. O., June 5, W. D.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. E. C. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; D. B. Ft. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G. Ft. Standing Rock Agency.

Detached Service.—Capt. I. D. DeRussy, member, G. C.-M. Fort Pembina, D. T., June 11 (S. O. 68, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. H. G. I. K. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga; E. Ellijay, Ga.

Detached Service.—Major D. P. Hancock, Capt. W. Mills, A. S. Daggett, C. Keller, 2d Lieuts. J. K. Waring, W. C. Muhlenberg, W. R. Abercrombie, members, and 2d Lieut. E. K. Webster, J.-A. of G. C.-M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., June 7 (S. O. 110, D. S.)

Col. F. Wheaton, member, G. C.-M. Columbia, S. C., June 11 (S. O. 109, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. C. Harkins, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 101, D. S.)

One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. S. McKeever, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 103, D. S.)

One month, to apply for extension of one month, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Merriam, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 108, D. S.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. Mobile Bks, La.; D. G. I. Mt. Vernon Bks, Ala.; B. H. Thomas Bks, Huntsville, Ala.; F. K. Holly Springs, Miss.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. E. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; K. Fort D. A. Russell.

Change of Station.—The camp at Red Canon, W. T., is discontinued, and Co. K, now stationed thereat, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell and there take post (S. O. 68, D. P.)

Court-martial.—Before a G.-C.-M. which convened at Fort Fred Steele, W. T., March 20, 1877, of which Lieut.-Col. L. P. Bradley, 9th Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: Lieut. S. C. Plummer. Charge I.—"Violation of the 33d Article of War." Charge II.—"Violation of the 24th Article of War." Charge III.—"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Charge IV. and additional charges—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Finding, Guilty. Sentence, "To be dismissed from the service of the United States." The Secretary of War approves the proceedings and directs that the sentence in the case shall take effect July 1, 1877 (G. C.-M. O. 46, A. G. O., May 26)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

Transfers.—The following transfers in this regiment are announced: 1st Lieut. E. Rice from Co. A to Co. B; 1st Lieut. H. Romeyn from Co. B to Co. A (S. O., May 29, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; E. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

On the 24th April, 1877, a General Order (No. 21) was issued by Colonel W. B. Hazen, Hdqrs., Ft. Buford, Dakota Territory, quoting Revised Statutes, secs. 2139 and 2140, prohibiting the introduction of ardent

spirits, under any pretext, into the Indian country; and further quoting orders, D. Dakota, March 23, 1877, making it the duty of the commander of Fort Buford to enforce the order in the Indian country, and extending the prohibition to arms and ammunition in the Indian country. Since that time 76,000 rounds of metallic ammunition, consigned to J. G. Baker and Co., have been seized, in crossing the British frontier line, under the provisions of this order, making Sitting Bull just so much the poorer.

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Detached Service.—The C. O. Dist. of Montana will designate one of the companies of this regiment as escort to the Engineer party engaged in the work of improvement of the Upper Missouri river (S. O. 67, D. D.).

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. H. McMinn is appointed A. A. Q. M., in connection with reconstruction of military telegraph line between Tucson and Point of Mountain, A. T. (S. O. 46, D. A.).

Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. C. M. Bailey (S. C., June 5, W. D.).

Lieut. Aldrich.—In G. O. 17, Prescott, A. T., May 16, 1877, Col. Kautz says: "It has become the melancholy duty of the Colonel Commanding to announce to this regiment the sudden death of 1st Lieut. B. Aldrich, R. Q. M. He died at Fort Whipple, A. T., this day, of valvular disease of the heart. By the death of Lieut. Aldrich the regiment loses one of its most valuable officers; he has served long and faithfully, and his record is without a blemish. For integrity of character, attention to duty, and faithfulness in its performance, he will ever be remembered with pride by his seniors, and held up by them as an example to be imitated by his juniors. The officers of the regiment are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, Camp Robinson, Neb., to take effect as soon as another officer joins his company, G (S. O. 69, D. P.).

Capt. C. D. Emory, one month, to apply for extension of three months (S. O. 97, D. T.).

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. B. Ft. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hall, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. F. Thompson, member, G. C. M. Alcatraz Island, Cal., May 23 (S. O. 52, M. D. P.).

The C. O. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send to Fort Yuma, Cal., in charge of Capt. E. C. Woodruff, all enlisted men and laundresses at his post for the 6th Cav, 8th Inf., and Cor. of the 12th Inf. serving in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 54, M. D. P.).

Lieut. Fleming.—1st Lieut. W. M. Fleming pleads guilty to the charge of having embezzled \$4,100 belonging to the Quartermaster's Department at San Francisco on May 23. In a written statement he says: "Would you know what has wrought this ruin? It is passion for gambling. That I have this passion, and have been unable to control it, I honestly think is hardly my fault. Having money which belonged to others in my possession, my brain being frenzied and my blood on fire, I took a small portion of it, hoping, and even in foolishness believing, that luck would turn in my favor. Whatever may be thought or said upon the subject, the impulse which prompted the next step was honest in its nature. It was to restore that which I had taken belonging to others. I knew of no way to do it except by again tempting fate at the gaming-table. I did it on the night of March 6, and lost that night \$1,450. I need not tell the rest of the story."

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; C. E. Little Rock, Ark.; B. F. G. K. Baton Rouge, La.

Change of Station.—The companies of this regiment, now on duty in the city of New Orleans, will be relieved, and will take post at Jackson Bks. On the return of Cos. D and G from their present detached service in Calcasieu Parish, they will take post, the former at Jackson Bks, the latter at Baton Rouge Bks, La. (S. O. 90, D. G.).

Leave of Absence.—Four months, to take effect when his services can be spared, Capt. W. M. Waterbury (S. O., May 29, W. D.).

Laundresses.—The authorized laundresses of Co. G, on detached service in Calcasieu Parish, La., will be sent to Baton Rouge Bks, the station of the company, for quarters (S. O. 89, D. G.).

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. G. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff, I. Fort Laramie, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. T. B. Briggs, Fort Hall, Idaho (S. O. 68, D. P.).

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. E. Garst will proceed,

via Taos, N. M., for the purpose of superintending the work on the Military roads north from Taos, N. M., to Fort Garland, Col., and from Taos to Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 88, D. N. M.).

Court-martial.—Before a G. C. M. which convened at Fort Craig, N. M., Feb. 16, 1877, of which Col. E. Hatch, 9th Cav., is president, was arraigned and tried: Capt. J. H. Stewart. Charge—"Manslaughter, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specification alleged the killing by a sabre stroke of Private R. Bailey, Co. H, 9th Cav. The court found him guilty of killing, but not "feloniously," as charged in the specification. A recommendation to clemency, presented by five of the six members of the court, has the concurrence of the General of the Army. This recommendation was doubtless induced by a belief that Capt. Stewart acted under a sincere though exaggerated conception of the action required to suppress insubordination and disorder, and that, in drawing and using his sword for this purpose, while he acted with culpable rashness, he was free from any intention to take life or inflict severe injury. In acceding to the request of officers who tried the accused, and a majority of whom must have assented to his sentence, the President expects that clemency in this case will not be regarded as sanctioning, in the military service, a too ready resort to extreme measures of discipline; but, on the contrary, that it will be especially remembered by officers that the use of the sword or bullet to enforce their authority can only be justified by a necessity for the instant suppression of mutiny or violence. The law in conferring this exceptional power of life or death upon an officer of the Army expects in him the equable temper and judgment requisite for its proper exercise, and holds him accountable accordingly. It is highly disgraceful for any officer so to lose his head as to be unable to discriminate between a drunken brawl and a mutiny. The sentence of Capt. J. H. Stewart is commuted "To suspension for one year from rank and all pay, except \$75.00 per month" (G. C. M. O. 47, A. G. O., June 1.).

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. E. Mobile, Ala.; B. H. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; A. K. Huntsville, Ala.

Detached Service.—Col. G. Pennypacker will proceed in advance of his regiment to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 92, D. G.).

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. I. K. Standing Rock, D. T.; B. D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

Detached Service.—Major R. E. A. Crofton, member, G. C. M. Fort Pembina, D. T., June 11 (S. O. 68, D. D.).

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; E. Morganton, N. C.; A. K. Greenville, S. C.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. R. Kellogg, 1st Lieut. H. B. Benner, 2d Lieut. C. H. Cabanis, Jr., G. L. Turner, members, and 2d Lieut. C. W. Williams, J. A. of G. C. M. Morganton, N. C., May 28 (S. O. 100, D. S.).

Capt. B. B. Keeler, A. D. C. J. A. of G. C. M. Alcatraz Island, Cal., May 23 (S. O. 52, M. D. P.).

Major W. H. Brown, Capt. J. Stewart, 1st Lieut. W. A. Miller, 2d Lieut. J. Anderson, D. H. Floyd, members, and 1st Lieut. G. S. Hoyt, J. A. of G. C. M. Greenville, S. C., June 5 (S. O. 106, D. S.).

Major W. H. Brown, member, and 2d Lieut. G. L. Turner, J. A. of G. C. M. Columbia, S. C., June 11 (S. O. 109, D. S.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. W. S. Patten, Columbia, S. C. (S. O. 97, D. S.).

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. L. C. Hunt, Capt. J. S. McNaught, 2d Lieut. F. X. Kinzie, H. S. Foster, members, and Capt. C. O. Bradley, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Pembina, D. T., June 11 (S. O. 68, D. D.).

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; G. H. I. K. Glendive Creek, M. T.; E. F. Cantonment Tongue River.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. T. H. Fisher, H. H. Ketchum, Adj., 2d Lieut. O. D. Ladley, J. G. Balance, T. Mosher, members, G. C. M. Fort Brady, Mich., June 1 (S. O. 112, M. D. A.).

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. D. G. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. E. Fort Reno, I. T.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. F. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. D. Fort Dodge, Kas.

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. Lawson, member, G. C. M. Fort Davis, Tex., per par. 2, S. O. 68, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 95, D. T.).

Court-martial.—Before a G. C. M. which convened at Fort Davis, Tex., March 21, 1877, of which Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, 25th Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: 2d Lieut. S. K. Thompson. Charge—"Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War." Additional Charge I.—"Violation of

the 38th Article of War." Additional Charge II.—"Violation of the 40th Article of War." Additional Charge III.—"Violation of the 62d Article of War." Additional Charge IV.—"Violation of the 61st Article of War." Finding, Guilty on all except Additional Charge III. and 12th Specification of Additional Charge IV., and sentenced, "To be dismissed the Service of the United States." (Approved G. C. M. O. 44-A. G. O., May 14.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 2, 1877.

Capt. F. D. Ogilby, 8th Inf.—Died May 30, 1877, at Camp Apache, A. T.
2d Lieut. J. H. Whitten, 5th Infantry—Resigned May 31, 1877.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, June 5: Major J. Mendenhall, 1st Art.; Asst. Surg. R. S. Vickery, U. S. A.; Capt. A. B. Taylor, 5th Cav.

E. M., Promotions.—Corp. T. Hastings, Gen. Service, is appointed Sergeant in the General Service Detachment serving at this Hdqrs, to date from May 1. Privates T. P. Brennan and O. V. Mitchell are appointed Corporals from the same date (S. O. 91, D. G.).

Base Ball.—Report of a game played at Camp Robinson, May 25. This game was witnessed by all of one thousand persons, including our noble red men, of course. We have, writes a correspondence, "had considerable sport here of late, horse racing, ball, etc.; but this game enclosed is the finest one played here this season."

Innings...... 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th
3d Cav., E. sayons. 2 1 0 0 2 1 3 2 4—15
4th Cavalry..... 3 2 0 0 1 5 0 0 1—12

THE LOST STEAMER GEORGE S. WRIGHT.—A despatch from San Francisco, dated June 4, says: A survivor of the wreck of the steamship *George S. Wright* has been discovered at last in the person of an Indian named Coma. He was recognized on the street at Nansimo, British Columbia, and was arrested and brought to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, June 3. The *Colonist* (June 4) says: "Since the disaster Coma has constantly evaded the police, and until quite recently it was not known that there existed a single survivor of the wreck. Coma has confessed to the Superintendent of Police, after being duly cautioned, that at night the boilers of the steamship exploded, and she began to sink at once. Capt. Ainsley, with four United States officers and a passenger, got into a boat, and told Coma, who was on deck, to get in also. The rest of the people were in bed, or tried to escape by means of another boat. The captain's party, seven in all, pulled ashore near Cape Caution. They were nearly naked, and the Indians gave them blankets to keep them warm. A day or two afterwards three canoe loads of Indians came to the spot, and Capt. Ainsley offered the leader \$500 to convey the shipwrecked men to Fort Rupert. Four of the Indians were armed with muskets, with which they killed all the whites. They then tied stones to the bodies, and sank them in deep water. They robbed the bodies of all valuables, including the captain's gold watch and chain. They spared Coma, but told him that, if he ever dared to narrate the circumstances, they would kill his father. Coma thinks all the people on board, who were in bed at the time of the explosion, were doomed, as the ship went down rapidly. The prisoner was confronted with four Indians, who were brought in as prisoners by the steamer *Rocket*, and have since been in jail here, and identified two of them as belonging to the party of murderers."

THE HOWGATE POLAR EXPEDITION.—Captain Howgate of the Signal Service proposes to push his Polar expedition enterprise at once. He has determined to send out a vessel under the charge of Captain George E. Tyson to make preliminary arrangements, collect Esquimaux dogs, clothing and sledges at a point to be designated on the coast of Greenland. Captain Tyson, in a recent note to Captain Howgate, suggests that the schooner *Eva* be chartered, and that she be prepared to prosecute whale fishing, thereby covering the cost of the venture and possibly realize something more. He estimates the cost of fitting her out at between eight and ten thousand dollars. Fifteen men only, he says, would be necessary, and they should be shipped "on a lay, catch nothing get nothing." The captain seeks contributions either in money or supplies from those interested in Polar exploration. Any inquiries regarding the matter will be cheerfully answered by O. Parker, Signal Office, Equitable Building, in New York.

THE MEN WHO FELL WITH CUSTER.—June 23rd will be one of the most solemn occasions at Fort Leavenworth ever known there since the rebellion. It will be marked by the reception of the bodies of thirteen of the officers of the gallant Seventh Regiment of Cavalry who fell with General Custer in the memorable massacre of the 23rd of June, 1876. Arrangements are being made at the fort for a general suspension from usual duty, and the whole garrison, officers and soldiers, will turn out as an escort to convey the remains of their comrades to the National Cemetery. The citizens there, who, in the past, knew the officers of the Seventh, will also turn out and pay a parting tribute to the dead.

GENERAL KAUTZ, commanding the Department of Arizona, was entertained by the citizens of Prescott, on the evening of May 10. The General took the occasion to make a little speech explanatory of his

management of the Indian question, and not complimentary to those who have assailed him.

TROOPS FOR UTAH.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times telegraphs from Salt Lake, June 4, that General Crook expresses the opinion that no more troops are needed in Utah; that, perhaps, so far as he can see, Utah is as peaceful as ever before. The territory is as quiet as Massachusetts or Connecticut, and as far from war or bloodshed.

WASHINGTON papers state that 2d Lieut. James H. Whitten of the 10th Cavalry has been brought before the Police Court, charged by Major Sharpe, Depot Paymaster, with having fraudulently duplicated a monthly pay account for \$133. There is no James H. Whitten in the 10th Cavalry, the name appearing in the 5th Infantry as a civil appointment from Indiana of last year. He has resigned, his resignation taking effect May 31, 1877.

The following officers of the Army and Navy registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the past week: General Wm. T. Sherman, Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord, Colonels L. P. Graham, John E. Tourtelotte and John L. Bacon, Captain J. F. Rogers, and Lieutenants Wm. T. Howard, C. H. Lester and W. A. Simpson, U. S. Army; Commodore George M. Cooper, Captain R. B. Lowry, Commander John G. Walker, Lieutenants C. T. Hutchins, T. C. Terrell and Webster Doty, Chief Engineers H. H. Stuart, Jackson McElwell and Wm. H. King, U. S. Navy, and Major Green Clay Goodloe and Lieutenant W. S. Schenck, U. S. Marine Corps.

"FIFTY CENTS for a whole year's subscription" to a fashion magazine, is the offer with which Messrs. Ebbitt and Co. tempt the ladies of the Army and Navy. This quarterly is a sensible book for sensible women, the fashions being suited to all classes, and the reading matter of the most practical character. It is full of information, and the wonder is how the publishers can give so much for so little money. For ladies who live away from the great cities, this book is especially invaluable.

AUTOPSY OF CAPT. LAHRBUSH.—People who attain extreme old age have usually a certain toughness of constitution which triumphs over injuries that weaker natures cannot survive. The autopsy of the late Capt. Lahrbush, whose age has been stated at 111 years and 25 days, furnishes new and remarkable evidence on this point. For 61 years he had been an opium eater; at the age of 90 his daily dose of gum or crude opium was estimated at 90 grains (Troy); but the physician who attended him shortly before his death represents the old man's daily allowance as only half that quantity. Capt. Lahrbush had a full allowance of the ill that flesh is heir to, but seems to have been strangely unconscious of them. He had no symptoms of real disease, and yet his right kidney was gone entirely, its place being occupied (and considerably more than occupied) by a tumor the size of a child's head, with a smaller tumor of similar kind attached. This fact does not seem to have been suspected before the diagnosis made during his last illness. The left kidney was contracted. There was a cyst in his liver. The heart was fatty. The walls of the aorta were nearly penetrated by several ulcerations. His ribs were as soft as cartilage, so that they could easily be cut with scissors. But trifles like these did not at all affect the general health. He was at last brought down with a congestion of the lungs, contracted by exposure in a storm. From that complaint he was slowly recovering, when an abscess formed in his thigh. Three operations were performed for the relief of the abscess, and 32 ounces of fluid was withdrawn; this proved too much of a drain upon his system, and he died of asthenia, i. e., general debility.

The elopement of Lieut. Kalauda, an officer of the Russian fleet that was then at San Francisco, with Miss Jennie Burdick, a belle of that city, was published widely enough to be still remembered. Late in the boatman who rowed the pair across the bay to Mare Island, in their flight, sued Kalauda for pay, having been unable to collect any by ordinary means. A judgment was obtained, and as the lieutenant was soon to depart with his vessel, the Sheriff decided to arrest him. A capture was effected after a long chase, for Kalauda drove rapidly away in a carriage at sight of the officer, and only surrendered when he saw a revolver pointed at him at short range. He spent several days in prison, and was released on the assurance by the Russian Consul that the debt would be paid.

GEN. BEAUREGARD writes to the New Orleans Picayune to explain the letter to Blanton Duncan which he recently published. Of his action in declining the Roumanian offer of the rank of field marshal with large pay and a liberal outfit, because he considered himself in duty bound to return to the United States, to share the fate of those whose fortune he had shared during four years of war, and to be serviceable to them if practicable, he says: "This was, doubtless, a fatal error on my part, for I have been of little assistance to them, and have been engulfed in their general ruin."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us this "specimen of a marriage certificate given by a soldier to the brother of the squaw whom he married."

CAMP ROBINSON, NEB., May 2, 1877.

I, A. H., born in Phila., in the State of Penn., do hereby certify that I am married to Star Horse's sister, and I hope all citizens and soldiers will treat him well. He is a member of Spotted Tail's band of Sioux, and is an enlisted soldier and also a brave warrior. I am, yours, A. H., Co. —, Cavalry.

The correspondent of the New York Times at the seat of war on the Danube signs himself Carroll Tevis. We presume this is C. Carroll Tevis who served during the war of Secession as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Delaware Infantry, and afterwards as colonel of the 3d Maryland Cavalry. Tevis is a soldier of fortune, who saw service in Europe, we believe, previous to his service here.

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Essex*, *Lehigh*, *Ossipee* and *Ajax*, arrived at Hampton Roads June 5.

THE monitors *Ajax* and *Lehigh* left Port Royal for Norfolk June 2, convoyed by the *Ossipee* and *Essex* respectively.

GOV. CARROLL, of Maryland, returned the visit of the steamer *Powhatan's* officers on Saturday, June 2. An appropriate salute was fired and he was banqueted on shipboard.

THE Secretary of State telegraphed June 5 to Key West to ascertain officially all the particulars bearing upon the reported Spanish outrage on the American flag committed in the boarding by a Spanish man-of-war of the American whaling schooner *Ellen Ripah* of Providence.

THE vessels of the Asiatic Station were located as follows on the 1st of May: *Tennessee*, at Yokohama; *Monocacy*, Yangtze River; *Ashuelot*, Hong Kong; *Kearsarge*, Nagasaki; *Alert*, Yokohama; *Palos*, Shanghai.

THE following is a correct list of the officers of the *Monocacy* at Shanghai, April 1: Commander, Joseph P. Fyffe; Lieut.-Commander, Chas. E. Clark; Lieut. H. Mansfield and J. E. Noel; Masters, J. H. C. Coffin, L. L. Reamey, and F. W. Nabor; Ensign, H. P. McIntosh; Assistant Surgeon, P. A. Lovering; Past Assistant Paymaster, E. N. Whitehouse; Assistant Engineer, J. P. S. Lawrence; Captain's Clerk, G. V. N. Culbertson; Pay Clerk, David Monat.

THE Pacific Mail steamship *City of Peking* got ashore in a fog near Rubeicon Point, about eleven miles down the bay from Yokohama, April 24. The *Alert* was immediately sent to her assistance, also the *Tennessee*. Happily, the services of neither vessel were needed, as the *City of Peking* floated at high water, and they returned to the anchorage. The bottom, where the steamer stuck, was of hard sand, and she sustained no damage.

THE training ship *Saratoga* was inspected at Washington on Friday, June 2, and pronounced in fine condition. On Sunday, June 4, in tow of the *Tallapoosa*, she left the yard, but grounded on the eastern branch, where she remained until 3 o'clock on the morning of the 5th. The *Tallapoosa* tows her to the mouth of the Potomac. The delay in assisting the *Saratoga*, and the unexpected consumption of coal, will require the *Tallapoosa* to stop at Norfolk, and she will therefore not reach New York until Friday, June 8.

THE *Palos* left Ningpo March 19, with the U. S. Consul to Wenchow on board, and proceeded with him to his destination. She steamed up to the anchorage off the city March 20. On the 23d, Lieut.-Commander Wise called with the Consul on the Taotai, who returned the visit the following day. This is one of the ports opened to foreign commerce on the 1st of April. A contract was entered into by the American Consul with the Taotai for the setting apart of a suitable portion of land as a settlement for American subjects. Wenchow is a place of considerable local importance, and an extensive coast trade in alum. The Consul having finished his duties returned in the *Palos* to Ningpo, reaching the latter place March 30.

REAR ADMIRAL REYNOLDS, in a despatch dated at Yokohama, May 10, reports that he was about sending the *Alert* to make search for shipwrecked persons supposed to be on some island near Dampier Straits, lat. 0.34 min. South and long. 130 deg. 32 min. East. The information which prompted this, was gathered from the master of the bark *Agate* which was in that vicinity in February last. That vessel was boarded by natives from Battanta, King William and other islands, and the master was informed by one of the chiefs that on some one of the islands to the northward there were 16 white men and one woman. The information was communicated by signs and in broken English, and hardly intelligible. In the direction he pointed are the islands of Gamen, Lama and Maygiro, as well as other smaller ones, and it was impossible to tell how far off the shipwrecked people might be.

DULLNESS reigns supreme at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. No vessels are fitting out, and nothing beyond repairs to the paving of the different streets and a few minor jobs of carpenter work is doing. The Hon. Secretary of the Navy, together with the several Chiefs of Bureaus of the Navy Department, is expected by the *Tallapoosa* on Friday, June 8. It is believed that the Secretary will order the launching or the removal from the ways of the *New York*, *Java* and *Colossus*, which have laid with their keels unknissed by the rising tide for many years. Rumors are afloat that the *Brooklyn*, *Alaska* and *Shenandoah*, now in ordinary, will be fitted after the expiration of the present fiscal year for sea service. The *Brooklyn*, it is said, will be the flagship of Rear Admiral T. H. Patterson, who will be ordered to command the South Atlantic Station.

THE *Penacola*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Murray, was at Acapulco May 10, where she had been for some days inquiring into the imprisonment of Mr. Sutter, U. S. Consul at that port. Mr. Sutter it

appears was arrested and imprisoned on a charge of having shot and slightly wounded a person who had assaulted him in the Consulate. His place of imprisonment was not a common jail, but the municipal hall, and he was not ill treated. The affair was settled in a most satisfactory manner, and a verdict of acquittal rendered, on the ground that Mr. Sutter acted in self defence. In the settlement, a salute of seven guns was fired in front of the Consulate by the Mexican authorities, with the American flag hoisted, and the authorities subsequently called on Mr. Sutter. Rear-Admiral Murray appears to have acted with firmness and discretion in this matter. The *Penacola* was going to sail immediately for San Blas and Mazatlan, and the *Lackawanna* would remain at Acapulco to look after American interests.

THE following is a corrected list of the officers of the *Omaha*: Commander-in-Chief of Station and Personal Staff: Rear-Admiral, George Henry Preble; Chief of Staff, Captain L. A. Kimberly; Flag Lieutenant, A. M. Thackara; Assistant, Ensign E. L. Reynolds; Secretary Commander-in-Chief, Alex. M. Massie; Clerks to ditto, Fred. W. Dow and J. C. Anderson. Officers of the *Omaha*: Capt. L. A. Kimberly; Lieut. Commander, G. D. B. Glidden; Lieutenants, Thomas Perry, S. F. Clarkson, J. B. House, G. B. Harber, John C. Wilson; Ensigns, B. F. Rinehart, M. K. Schwenk, Wm. R. A. Rooney, Lyman Arms; Midshipman, C. A. Corbin; Fleet Surgeon, Geo. R. Brush; Asst. Surgeon, Jno. S. Bagg; Fleet Paymaster, Geo. R. Watkins; Fleet Chief Engineer, Albert Aston; Passed Asst. Engineer, Wm. W. Heaton; Asst. Engineer, Chas. W. Livermore; Fleet Captain of Marines, Wm. Wallace; Pay Officer's Clerk, Henry Ebers; Boatswain, John Smith; Gunner, W. C. Seymour; Carpenter, John S. Wattermeyer; Sailmaker, Geo. S. Haskins. The *Omaha* was at Guayaquil May 15, on the way down the coast. Health of all on board reported good.

LIST of officers of the U. S. flagship *Hartford*, April 1, 1877: Rear-Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, commanding U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station. Personal Staff: Captain, Stephen B. Luce, commanding and chief of staff; Lieutenant, Charles P. Shaw, aide and flag lieutenant; Master, Chancery Thomas, aide and signal officer; Admiral's Secretary, John S. Stodder; Admiral's Clerk, T. V. Brittingham. General Staff: Chief Engineer Harman Newell, fleet engineer; Medical Inspector Richard C. Dean, fleet surgeon; Pay Inspector Edward May, fleet paymaster; Capt. Henry J. Bishop, fleet marine officer; Lieut.-Commander P. F. Harrington, ex. officer. Lieutenants: Charles H. Black, navigator; W. T. Swinburne, B. F. Tilley, S. A. Simons, E. M. Wise, C. H. Arnold, Master C. H. Lyman. Midshipmen: C. H. Amsden, Charles Laird, M. L. Wood, E. D. Bostick, J. A. Sherman, Jas. T. Smith, F. B. Vinton, W. B. Caperton, L. K. Reynolds, J. C. Gillmore, R. T. Mulligan. Chaplain D. H. Tribou; Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith; Assistant Engineer C. A. Strange; Assistant Surgeons C. G. Herndon and Ernest Norfleet; 2d Lieut. W. P. Biddle, U. S. Marines; Captain's Clerk George E. Hyatt; Paymaster's Clerks C. C. Pearson and A. F. Perkins; Boatswain E. Bonnell; Gunner Thos. R. Wilson; Carpenter Wm. A. Barry; Sailmaker J. C. Herbert. Crew (400) blue jackets, (60) marines. The *Hartford* arrived at Hampton Roads June 4, from Port Royal.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald says: "Mr. Simmons, the Rhode Island sculptor, has helped his fame greatly by his beautiful work which has been just erected here at the circle where Pennsylvania avenue touches the Capitol grounds. It is the Naval Monument, so-called, the contribution to the art of the city from naval officers and friends of the Navy. It is of the purest Italian marble. The summit of the pedestal is a rectangular block of marble weighing thirteen tons—its top about 30 feet from the ground. It is surmounted by two lovely female figures—America leaning in a mournful attitude, with her right hand covering her face and her left arm resting upon the neck of the other figure—History, in whose left hand is a tablet on which she seems about to write. These large figures are graceful and natural. They are exquisitely fashioned. Below and in front of the marble upon which they stand is a somewhat larger figure of Victory, holding her wreath of laurel, and at her feet on each side are small figures of Mars and Neptune. There is nothing hackneyed in the design, and I know of no memorial of the war in any of our cities so delightful to the eye and so worthy of praise. The lower base will be a truncated pyramid of marble—the whole to be surrounded with a basin of water. If the Army could only do as well as the Navy has done, Washington could boast two worthy memorials of the men who perished in the great conflict—memorials which should be so conspicuous here."

THE *Ashuelot* was engaged in April in conveying our Consuls to the newly opened ports of Ichang and Wuhu. She arrived at Ichang April 1, in time for the opening of the port. On the 2d Commander Fyffe called with General Shepard, accompanied by several officers, on the Taotai, who returned the visit on the following day. On the 5th the Consul hoisted the American flag on shore, in the presence of the Taotai and many Chinese high officials. A consular salute was fired at the same time from the *Monocacy* and her band played the national air. The whole

affair was pleasant and impressive. The Taotai, with several of his officers, visited the *Monocacy* on April 2, and was received with the customary honors. The intercourse of the officers of the *Monocacy* with the Chinese officials was very pleasant, and Consul General Shepard was treated with the greatest official and social courtesy by the latter. The *Monocacy*, with Mr. Colby the U. S. Consul at Chin-Kiang on board, arrived at Wuhu April 23. The next day, by appointment, Commander Fyffe, accompanied by three officers, made an official visit to the Taotai—Mr. Colby going also to make his official visit, and to inform the Taotai that he would send a Consular agent to the port. The visits were returned the next day. The authorities and people at Wuhu seemed to be well disposed towards foreign traders. After the Taotai had left the ship she got under way and proceeded to Chin Kiang, arriving the same evening, and landed Mr. Colby; and the next morning steamed away for Shanghai, at which port she arrived April 26.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: "Arrangements are now being made by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to convert ten 100-pound Parrot guns into breech-loaders at the Parrot Foundry, on the Hudson, opposite West Point. The guns will be placed on some narrow beam vessels of the *Alaska* class. The Bureau is now having made at the Washington yard a number of breech-loading boat-howitzers of three-inch calibre, and will soon be able to supply nearly every vessel in commission with this class of weapon. The *Trenton*, flagship of the European station, is the only vessel now supplied with them; but it is proposed to place from one to three on each ship, according to its size. The Bureau is unable to have any very heavy guns made for want of an establishment in this country of sufficient capacity to produce steel tubes which are essential to line all breech-loaders. The class of gun which the Department would like to make is a 12-inch rifle, weighing about 40 tons; but there is no steel factory in the United States which can furnish a tube for even an 8-inch gun. Ordnance officers do not express the opinion that we cannot manufacture such tubes; but this can be done only when the industry of making them is large enough to reward capitalists for erecting sufficient buildings, machinery, etc., for the work, or when the Government shall be in a condition to give a large order for them to justify the investment of such capital. Some few 11-inch muzzle-loading smooth-bore guns have been converted into 8-inch rifles, lined with wrought iron tubes, and this answers for muzzle-loaders but not for breech-loaders. Muzzle-loading rifled ordnance is suitable for sea-coast and harbor defences where there is abundance of room to work the gun, but on shipboard the breech-loaders are the most desirable."

VARIOUS statements have appeared in the daily papers concerning the action of Commander Whitehead in sending home the guns of the *Yantic* as freight. The facts are these: A naval constructor was sent out to the Asiatic station to make an examination of the *Yantic*, and to report whether she could be put in condition to make the voyage to the United States. The report was affirmative and she proceeded home via the Cape of Good Hope. She had been surveyed twice previously on the station and found quite rotten, but not so much so as to be able to make the passage. Through the Indian Ocean she experienced good weather and light seas, with the exception of one occasion, when great danger was apprehended, as she is very deep in the waist and has little water delivery. On reaching Algoa Bay it was found that she had altered shape, showed much weakness, and then was leaking in her fore-castle deck. At Simontown, Comdr. Whitehead asked an examination of her by officers of H. B. M. dock-yard. An experienced Superintendent of Repairs made the examination, who reported the vessel hogged through the defective state of her timbers, and the principal longitudinal tie, causing structural weakness and inability to retain her form while carrying the heavy weights for which she had been constructed. He recommended that her gun carriages and projectiles be landed, and some other measures to relieve her, after which she might venture on to the United States. The guns were so landed and the vessel repaired by removing some rotten planking and timbers. The guns were shipped on favorable terms to the United States. The action of Comdr. Whitehead has not been condemned by the Department; on the contrary it is thought he exercised prudence in the matter. He had much at stake—many valuable lives, and to risk them to save a trifling expense would have been rash. The sending of the vessel on such a voyage was hazardous.

THE Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Commercial* pays a compliment to the Secretary of the Navy, which is not the less well deserved, because it is at the expense of his predecessor. It says: Secretary Thompson, of the Navy Department, is showing a decided aptitude for the position to which he has been called. There can be no doubt that Secretary Robeson has been proven a most careless and incompetent officer, if not worse, and that he not only squandered the funds of the Department, but developed a system of apparent irresponsibility, as a means of covering probable misdeeds of his own. He disclaimed responsibility for the contracts made by his heads of bureaus, and yet those contracts frequently fell to his favorites, the

Cattells and others, with whom he was engaged in speculative partnerships. All this has been changed by the new Secretary, and a system that makes the heads of bureaus responsible to the Secretary, and he in turn responsible to Congress and the country, now obtains. The removal of Isaiah Hanscom was one step towards securing a sense of the new system among the heads of bureaus. It was a hard battle against prerogatives that were valuable, and earnestly desired, but the Secretary brought the Department under control. He has since made a thorough inspection of a number of Navy-yards, and discovered that while they have been created at enormous expense, many are practically useless. Vessels are built by private contract that can as well and as cheaply be built at the Government yards. Ships that might be made ready for launching in a month, lie exposed to wind and weather on the stocks. Others in various stages of construction are protected, but work on them has been abandoned. In brief, the Government has a vast amount of capital locked up in partially constructed vessels that lie idly at the yards. Thus by a slipshod, speculative, corrupt, and unbusiness-like system, the Navy has depreciated, till Admiral Porter declares we have none worth the name, and Secretary Thompson affirms that only part of it is of any material value.

THE return to San Francisco and the arrest of G. M. Pinney, lately the clerk of Pay Inspector Spalding, dismissed the Navy, has created much excitement in California, on account of statement that Pinney is reported to have made concerning the connection of certain prominent politicians with illegal practices. The *Sacramento Record Union* says: The truth is that Pinney seems to have been forced upon the stage before he had clearly made up his mind as to what part he would play, and the consequence is that the harmony of the tableau has been destroyed, and he has been driven to take up contradictory and irreconcilable positions. Of course, it is just possible that there may be, somewhere, better evidence on behalf of his allegation than has yet been brought forward. If ever such evidence should be forthcoming, no doubt the public will accord it whatever weight it may be entitled to. But at the present time it is assuredly the general conviction that the whole attack has proved a *flusco*, and that if there is to be any general smashing of reputations done on this coast it will have to be undertaken under different auspices, and with more efficient weapons, and with more trustworthy backing. And the *Alta Californian* says: Our readers will remember that we have criticised Mr. G. M. Pinney unfavorably, and for that reason we can, with the better grace, express a hope that the Federal Government will not prosecute him for desertion. Mr. Pinney has been charged with committing frauds to the amount of half a million of dollars; he has been indicted on two charges of forgery; the evidence has been said to be conclusive, on several other charges, and the presumption raised against him by his indictment was strengthened by his flight. Now, if these charges can be proved, his punishment should be sufficient. If the proof upon those charges should fail, then certainly that petty technicality of desertion should not be brought up. We urge the thorough investigation of the serious charges.

THE wreck of the P. M. steamer *San Francisco* on the Mexican coast (six miles S. W. of Tartur shoals, and thirteen miles off shore), was the occasion of acts of generosity toward the unfortunate passengers and crew in which some of our naval officers were foremost. A Chinese servant, after the disaster, placed his little store of cash in the hands of an officer, saying: "You need this more than I do." Another Chinaman came to Capt. Waddell with the captain's purse, which he had taken from a drawer and saved till he landed. The commanding officers and crews of the United States ships *Lackawanna* and *Pensacola* acted most nobly, supplying the passengers with clothing from their private wardrobes. She United States ships took up subscriptions to a large amount for distribution among the women and children who were entirely destitute. When the *Costa Rica* arrived at Mazatlan, Admiral Murray of the *Pensacola* called Capt. Waddell to his private room and urged upon him quite a large sum of money, saying: "Pay it when you can, and if never, all right." The captain declined the offer, although reduced to almost his last penny. Subsequently the following letter, with nearly \$500 in cash, was handed to Capt. Waddell at Mazatlan:

DEAR SIR: The officers and crew of the United States flagship *Pensacola* have subscribed \$488.50 for distribution by you among the women and children of the wrecked steamer *City of San Francisco*. Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN C. IRWIN, Captain, U. S. N.

A theory prevalent among naval officers is that there was a submarine upheaval at the time of the recent earthquake which destroyed Iquique; the wrecked ship was sailing on her regular course, and, as already stated, Capt. Waddell had frequently sailed over the spot where she struck. The captain had made up his log early in the day, so that there could have been no possibility of a mistake about his position. It was a perfectly bright and clear day. The captain and officers of the gunboat *Mexico*, of the United States ship *Lackawanna*, and of the *Costa Rica*, and others have carefully scrutinized Capt. Waddell's observations, and are unanimous in their judgment upon the point that the commander of the wrecked

vessel was using the utmost care, and that human intelligence could not have averted the disaster. Referring to the late earthquake, the observations taken May 10 and 11 by officers of the *Lackawanna* and *Aepulco* are interesting. The following is an extract: "Thursday, 10th, from 8 A. M. to meridian: About 10 o'clock an unusual and rapid rise of water in the harbor occurred. The beach was entirely submerged, the water advancing for some distance into the streets of the town. This phenomenon was followed by four similar tidal waves at intervals of about fifteen minutes between each, the water rising and falling in each case three feet, excepting the final one, the rise and fall of which was two feet six inches, the ship swinging to each advancing and receding wave. From meridian to 4 P. M.: Slight tidal waves occurred during the watch at intervals of about twenty minutes between each, the ship lying uneasily at anchor and heading from S. S. W. to W. Friday, 11th, from 8 A. M. to meridian: Observed a rapid rise and fall of the tide between 11.15 and 11.40, and a second rise about 11.50. From meridian to 4 P. M.: Five tidal waves were observed during the watch at irregular intervals, varying from 25 to 35 minutes, the rise and fall being about two and a half feet." The perfect coolness of the men, women, and children on the occasion of the shipwreck, is described as extraordinary. There was only one instance of panic. A young man from New York, fearing the ship would sink, leaped overboard, but was rescued and taken into a boat. All the passengers lost more or less money; most of them every penny they possessed. Mrs. Smith, the wife of a revenue officer of San Francisco, lost about \$8,000. A German and his sister, from Valparaiso, had between \$5,000 and \$6,000 in their trunks, which is a total loss, together with their clothing. None of the cabin passengers lost less than \$300, and some of them lost as much as \$10,000. Mr. Hahn and wife of Anaheim, Cal., who were returning from a European trip, lost all their baggage, which included over \$3,000 worth of presents, etc., bought for friends. Dr. Rhein, a dentist from New York, lost \$1,200 worth of instruments.

THE British Admiralty have adopted a uniform system of nomenclature for bulkheads. The transverse bulkheads are to be distinguished by capital letters, A, B, C, etc., commencing at the foremost longitudinal bulkheads by the two letters of the transverse bulkheads at which they terminate (such as AB, BC, CD, etc.), as well as by such other marks (middle line, magazine, etc.) as may appear necessary. The watertight doors are also to have distinguishing marks.

NAVY GAZETTE. REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE. ORDERED.

MAY 31.—Commander A. H. McCormick, to Chicopee, Mass. on special duty, on the completion of which he will return to Washington and resume his regular duties.
Lieutenant-Commander Yates Sterling, to Newport, R. I., on the 4th of June for instruction in torpedo service.
Acting Boatswain John H. Brown, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

JUNE 6.—Captain George Brown, as Inspector of the Tenth Light-house District, Buffalo, N. Y., on the 30th of June.
Assistant Paymaster John N. Speel, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

DETACHED.

MAY 31.—Chief Engineer Wm. H. Brooks has reported his return him, having been detached from the Marion, European Station, on the 4th of April last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 1.—Lieutenant Henry W. Lyon has reported his return home, having been detached from the Tennessee, Asiatic Station, on the 9th of March last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 4.—Commander E. O. Matthews has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Ashcroft, Asiatic Station, on the 3d of April last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Master J. L. Hunsicker, from duty on the Coast Survey, and granted four months' leave.
Mate Hugh Kuhl, from the receiving ship Wabash, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

JUNE 6.—Commander Edward E. Potter, from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Tenth District on the 30th June, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant Frank Wildes, from the Dictator, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander George W. Pigman, attached to the Naval Observatory, for one month from June 6.

To Captain William G. Temple, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for three weeks from June 20.

To Lieutenant F. Aug. Miller for thirty days from June 1.

To Lieutenant Henry W. Lyon for four months from June 1.

To Lieutenant C. M. Anthony for twenty days.
The leave of Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Harris has been extended one year from June 1.

APPOINTED.

Chief Engineer Alex. Henderson senior member and Chief Engineer George W. Magee and Passed Assistant Engineer John G. Broenaham members of a board for the purpose of examining the various methods proposed for ventilation of the U. S. S. monitors of the Miantonomah class. The board assembled in New York on June 6.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipmen O. H. P. Belmont and S. L. R. Jackson, from May 29, 1877, and Allison D. Firestone, from June 4.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending May 30, 1877:
William Miller, first-class boy, May 23, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Patrick Collins, landsman, May 25, Insane Asylum, Stockton, California.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

First Lieutenant A. C. Kelton (U. S. Marine Corps), attached to the Powhatan, for one week from June 8.



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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
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The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal were Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway, Opposite the City Hall Park and the N. Y. Post Office.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877.

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THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

THE anti-Administration papers have been indulging in a great deal of vituperation because of supposed infractions of law on the part of the President and Secretary of War, touching the instructions lately given to our troops on the Mexican frontier. These instructions, as our readers know, contemplate the prevention of further Mexican raid, on Texas, by any means, including a pursuit of the raiders into the Mexican territory if necessary. Of course, from the point of view of those gentlemen who wish to abolish the Army, tie up the hands of the President, and turn over the country to the tender mercies of disorder, these instructions are very bad, decidedly illegal and dangerous to the peace of the United States. To those, however, who are not so much blinded by the spirit of faction as to wish to expose the country to any humiliation provided their own party is supreme, we commend the perusal of the following letter. As will be seen, it is good old-fashioned Democratic doctrine, and a perfectly legitimate precedent for action. It emanated from a Democratic Secretary of War in the ante bellum days, and followed directly on a state of things very similar to that now existing on the Mexican border. Here is the letter:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, February 24, 1860.

Brevet Colonel R. E. Lee, U. S. A., commanding Department Texas, San Antonio, Texas:

Sir: Information having reached the War Department of the continued depredations of Cortina and his followers on American soil, the Secretary of War directs that you make use of your best exertions to put a period to the predatory operations of that band of outlaws, and that you employ for this purpose, if required, all the troops under your command that can possibly be spared for such service. The most vigorous measures for the capture of Cortina and his band will be resorted to, and, if necessary, the Secretary of War directs that they be pursued beyond the limits of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

The Secretary of War at the time was Mr. FLOYD, and under these instructions United States troops crossed the Rio Grande in pursuit of CORTINA's raiders only to be fired on themselves by Mexican regular troops, who covered CORTINA's retreat on the pretext of trying to capture him. The firing was alleged to have been commenced by mistake.

The only reason that this collision did not terminate in open hostilities, was, that the United States Civil War commenced soon after, and diverted attention from Mexico. The absence of troops from the border and the civil dissensions of this country emboldened the Mexicans, whose ringleader, as always, was CORTINA. It is needless to recite the facts of the raids. Our readers have been made familiar with them through the pages of the JOURNAL at various times, and they have been sworn to again and again, before various Congressional commissions, by the sufferers. With every wish to avoid embroilment with foreign powers, we are compelled to say that Mexican outrages have reached a point at which forbearance has become

pusillanimity, and that every interest of this country demands vigorous treatment of the chronic Mexican ulcer. While there may be much in the democratic view of the treatment to be accorded to the Army that is plausible from a demagogic standpoint, there are times when factious opposition to national policy becomes contemptible; and the memory of the unsavory Hartford Convention may serve as a warning to those gentlemen who now undertake to hamper the Government in its justifiable action. The United States flag has been trailed in the dust too long, to be trampled by CORTINA's bandits. It is time it were raised up at last, and no patriot will refuse to sustain it at any cost.

POPULAR ESTIMATE OF THE ARMY.

THE St. Louis Globe Democrat in commenting upon the evident regard of the people for General GRANT, shown in various ways since his departure from Washington, holds that it "is not the reward of any service in the civil administration nor of any triumphs of peace, but is the expression of popular feeling towards the victorious defender of the country in the war," and in the course of a long and able argument says: "Is the instinct a mistaken one? Are we wrong to swing our hats in the air, to gather in crowds, to send telegrams and flowers and good wishes, and to environ with honor the pathway of the mere soldier, when all the services of the jurist or the statesman might hope for no warmer recognition than a statue twenty years after death? We answer, 'No.' The popular judgments are always wrong, the popular instincts are always right, and the honors we pay to the nation's deliverer are no less an honor to ourselves, though in them the instinct runs away with our judgment. The soldier's place in the popular affection is more strongly fixed than the statesman's, not because we place physical courage above moral courage, not because we rank the triumphs of strategy higher than the triumphs of good government, but because we recognize that the appeal to arms is one which is used only when all others have failed, and because we recognize that it is the very life of the nation which was saved when we were saved from defeat in the field." And yet there are on the other hand plenty of scheming politicians and demagogues of the press who do their best, to lead the people to the other extreme, who rake up all the old and threadbare arguments against the support of any army, whatever. That venerable and innocent association, the Society of the Cincinnati, established a hundred years ago, just as the M. O. L. L. U. S. is to-day—whose first president was WASHINGTON, is quoted to show how its aristocratic tendencies threatened the liberties, which its members had striven so hard to secure. A playful remark of the General of the Army relative to his desire for a son, "that he might send him to West Point" to learn his father's profession, is tortured into a proof that all officers think they have a prescriptive right to have their children educated at the Military Academy. The Army, say the revilers, is getting too large, too corrupt, too aristocratic, too arrogant, "too dangerous to our liberties;" therefore the Army should be reduced—in fact say they—"according to the Constitution there is no such thing as 'the Army' of the United States."

The newspapers from which we quote represent the extremes of public opinion on this subject. Between these extremes lies a happy mean which we firmly believe marks the average popular estimate of the Army of the United States. It holds that a military force is part of the machinery of good government; that its size should be regulated by the probable as well as immediate public necessity. That although by custom and precedent a certain permanency of position is guaranteed to its officers, yet at the pleasure of Congress they may be discharged from service; but that during the term of that service Congress is bound to carry out its agreement to support them. The Army itself agrees to the above definition of its rights, and claims no privileges to which all good citizens of like personal qualities are not entitled. Its existence is based upon the wants of the people, and when they have no longer need of it the order for honorable discharge will be cheerfully and quietly accepted by men who have striven to do their whole duty in a responsible and onerous position.

NOTHING of decided importance has transpired this week in the Eastern War, and trustworthy news is very scarce. The CZAR arrived at Ploiesti on Wednesday, June 6, but no forward movement has yet been made by the Russians on the Danube. Several Russian feints of laying bridges have been met by cannonades from the Turks, but no serious affair has occurred. In Asia Minor there are strong symptoms of a collapse on the part of MOUKTAR PASHA, who is said to have fallen back on Erzerum. Nothing absolutely certain can be said of the movements in that quarter, except that Airdhan has *not* been recaptured by the Turks, who have confessed their false reports of last week. There is a rumor from Russian sources that the Soukougoum Kaleh revolt has been quelled by the extermination of a force of 1,000 Abasians. The indications are that this report is partially true, and that the Turks have failed to make a serious diversion in the Caucasus. A report

CAMP ROBINSON, NEB., May 31.

Indian runners have come into Spotted Tail Agency confirming the report of a fight on the Rosebud, near the Tainted Rock, with the white soldiers. These Indians are direct from the camp of a remnant of Lame Deer's camp, and most likely were present in the fight, which makes their report more valuable, it being the Sioux side of the story. The full particulars of Gen. Miles's report you have most likely received by this time. From their account it must have been a very hotly contested fight. They are positive that Sitting Bull was not in the village or vicinity, but is in fact north of the Yellowstone or in the British Possessions. Lame Deer's village contained 45 lodges, 15 of which are Cheyennes and the rest Sioux. After the battle the Indians retreated to Powder River, where they were when these runners left them. They admit that Lame Deer and his son were killed and some others, how many they will not tell, which leads me to suppose the number of killed and wounded must have been great. This band, with Sitting Bull, are the only hostiles now holding out against the offers of the Government for them to come in and surrender. When Spotted Tail and the Red Cloud Sioux chiefs went from here some

THE Grand Army of the Republic holds its annual meeting at Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, June 26th, the day preceding the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

A GENEROUS BANKER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: As you are always ready to identify yourself with the interests of the Army and Navy, I do not apologize for asking space for an item. In these days when it is the fashion to ignore the Army and Navy, and when the country at large seems to be indifferent to its solemn obligations to these Services, it is refreshing to see some of our best men step forward to relieve these victims of political machinations. A prominent instance of this kind thoughtfulness is shown in New Orleans by Mr. Ogleby, the President of the Louisiana National Bank, who pays to officers their pay as it falls due, without asking any consideration for the use of the money or requiring payment until Congress appropriates the deficiency. He has our heartfelt thanks, and we tender them in this public manner that all the Service may know and appreciate his disinterested courtesy.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 28, 1877.

"A STAFF OFFICER."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I will thank you to publish the inclosed article, which appeared in the Panama Star and Herald a few weeks ago. It will show that the effusion of "Nous Verrons," of April 14, does not everywhere meet with the complacent approval accorded to it by "A Staff Officer" in the number of your Journal for April 21. It may be added, for the information of the "so many," who, according to "A Staff Officer," are "willing and anxious to do the duty to which they are properly and solely entitled," that on the South Pacific Station this duty has been for nearly one year performed by the officers who are now discovered to be "so very far down on the list," and whose names, if now "paraded by the newspapers," are probably not so paraded by their influence or their consent.

ANOTHER STAFF OFFICER.

The publication of the article enclosed with this is rendered unnecessary by the letter signed "Pacific," which appeared in our issue of May 19, page 655, which is the same in substance.—ED. JOURNAL.

RIFLE PRACTICE IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: One of the facts brought prominently before the Army during the last few years, through your valuable paper is, that an efficient soldier must be a good marksman. As there is considerable interest manifested in rifle practice among the men of this command, and believing it will encourage them if the reports of their practice, or at least the report of the Superintendent's class is published monthly, in your paper, I request it may be done. I enclose for your information a copy of Post Order No. 27, c. s., establishing rules and regulations for rifle practice* at this post, and send you by this mail the score of the Superintendent's class for the present month (the first practice we have had at 400 yards, which I think compares very favorably with most of the scores at that distance, published in your paper). I also send you consolidated reports of the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes for March, April, and May, this year.

The Creedmoor system was adopted at this post in March, 1877, by Col. E. C. Mason, major 21st Infantry, at that time commanding officer. The result obtained has been quite satisfactory. Recording the value of each shot, instead of simply recording the number of hits and misses, is an improvement that is appreciated by the men.

I have been assisted by 2d Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st Infantry, in instructing the men. The thorough explanation given by him to each man on the fabrication of the rifle and projectile, and the causes of irregularities and want of accuracy of fire, has given the men confidence in themselves, which is noticeable in their improvement at the range. In drilling the men in estimating distances, he employs a form of stadimeter (invented by him), which is different from that described in "Wingate's Manual." Its construction depends upon the principle of the proportionalities of the similar sides of similar triangles. The instrument consists of a sighting stand (notch on a tree, fence or stake will answer), and two white rods, one 4 feet and the other 12 feet high, when distances not greater than 1,000 yards are to be established. Both rods are accurately graduated to the same unit ($\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch), and are provided with plumbs. At 10 yards (for con-

* This order provides for 10 rounds at 100 yards, followed by 10 at 200 yards, for the men who score 25, the men who do not make this score being kept at 100 yards until they do, and again at 200 yards until they make 25, when they are advanced to the 1st class at the 300 yard target. "Those who score more than 25 points at 300 yards, will be reported by name to the Superintendent of Target Practice, to be consolidated (irrespective of the companies to which they belong, into one class, who shall be exercised, under his personal direction, in firing at 400 and 500 yards, as he may deem proper." "Any man once promoted to the next higher class, who, after his promotion, fails to score 25 points in any one month's practice will be dropped from his class, and will return to the next lower one. Any men who score more than 25 points at a distance of 500 yards, for six consecutive months, will be denominated 'Marksmen,' and their names will be reported to the regimental commander with a request that they be published to the regiment in orders. Those who fire at a distance of 100 yards will be denominated 'Third Class,' those at 200 yards 'Second Class,' those at 300 yards 'First Class,' and those who fire at a greater distance 'Superintendent's Class.' Men in the 2d and 3d classes will fire off-hand. Men in the 1st class and the Superintendent's class may be permitted to fire from a natural rest."

venience) from the sighting stand the shorter rod is placed in a vertical position. At the distance to be judged, the longer rod is planted vertically; both rods have sliding buttons painted black.

A line is sighted through the sighting stand and the top of the button on the near rod, the reading of the point where it cuts the distance rod is noted, the button on the near rod is then raised or lowered three or four graduations, and a similar reading is noted on the distant rod and signalled back. The difference of these readings, divided by the number of graduations passed over by the button on the near rod, gives a quotient, which multiplied by 10 yards, gives a correct estimate of the desired distance. This method is simple, expeditious, and applicable to level or undulating ground. Very respectfully, etc.,

EVAN MILES,
Capt. 21st Inf., Superintendent Target Practice.
FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., May 24, 1877.

Report of Rifle Practice (Superintendent's Class) at Ft. Vancouver, W. T., during the month of May, 1877:

Average.....												3.51
No. of shots...												10
Possible score..												50
Total												43
Score.												10
												9
												8
												7
												6
												5
												4
												3
												2
												1
												0
	Distance.....	Yds.										
Regiment.....	21st Infantry.											1
Company.....	D.											1
Rank.....												Private ..
												"
												"
												1st Sergt.
												Private ..
												"
												"
												"
												"
												"
												Corporal.
	Names.											
											2 H. H. Hagan	
											3 J. J. Johnson	
											4 C. O. Taylor	
											5 W. W. Wagon	
											6 J. Fraser	
											7 J. Murphy	
											8 J. Mosher	
											9 N. C. C.	
											10 T. B. Coan	
											11 W. Roberts	
											12 J. Doyle	
Total												36 38 43 39 47 47 40 43 40 42 39 120 3 51

NOTE.—This is the first practice at this distance.

The consolidated reports of the 1st and 2d classes for March, April, and May, show the following result:

1st Class, 300 Yards.	2d Class, 300 Yards.	Av. for March.	Av. for April.	Av. for May.
I.....Av. for March, 273	Av. for April, 205	Av. for March, 279	Av. for April, 205	Av. for May, 279
E....." " " 348	" " " 231	" " " 348	" " " 231	" " " 348
H....." " " 257	" " " 231	" " " 257	" " " 231	" " " 257
D....." " " 244	" " " 183	" " " 244	" " " 183	" " " 244

In April 15 of 29 men in Co. E, scored over 26 points; 12 of 28 in I, 10 of 24 in H, and 6 of 30 in D.

COMPOUND ENGINES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Captain Chandler, U. S. N., in your issue of May 10, invites a discussion on the relative merits of compound and non-compound machinery for vessels of war, in a spirit which is certainly a great improvement upon that of any previous disputations on naval engineering appearing in your paper, and, so long as the discussion continues free from personal or corps abuse, should receive the attention of all who are interested in the efficiency of our Navy. Many of the preceding communications were written in such flippancy and ignorance, and so evidently for the purpose of abuse, as to disgust those who have studied the subject, and cause them to seek other channels for ventilating their views, rather than join in a discussion so demoralizing to the Service they represent.

Whilst admitting the freedom from these defects of the article in question, so many changes have occurred in the form of marine engines, since the design of the *Ticonderoga* and *Sedona*, as to make any comparison between the machines of those vessels almost valueless, in discussing the relative merits of compound and non-compound engines for vessels of war. Captain Chandler evidently has a very imperfect understanding of the sense in which economy of fuel is considered by naval architects. It is not altogether a question of money to pay for the additional coal consumed, but also, one of weight. Naval vessels are usually designed for specific services, which involve the capability of steaming a certain distance. In the interest of handiness, economy of construction, and availability for shallow waters, their size should be as small as the proper performance of their duty will admit of. When the displacement is thus established, and the proper steaming distance fixed, the engine which furnishes the necessary power for steaming that distance with the least consumption of coal, saves so much weight for other purposes. Economy of fuel, in this light, may mean greater speed, a heavier battery, the quality of being able to cruise at sea for a longer period, or, if the vessel is an iron-clad, increased thickness of plating. Assume, for instance, two vessels of like power, designed for the same service, one fitted with an engine that requires 200 tons of coal for steaming a certain distance, and the other having machinery that needs but 100 tons of coal for the same purpose; the latter instead of the 100 tons of coal thus dispensed with, carrying three 25-ton guns and their accompanying ammunition. It is hardly probable that any naval officer would hesitate in selecting the vessel with the more powerful battery, other things being equal, for engaging an enemy.

The above economy of fuel can be readily obtained over the non-compound engines Captain Chandler cites, by an increase of working pressure, and this,

supplemented by the fact that recent compound engines like those of the *Nelson*, *Northampton* and *Iris*, are provided with means of working the engines at as low a pressure as may be desired, during an engagement, without any greater sacrifice of speed than would be necessary with the other type, throws out of the comparison, at this period, such machinery as that of the *San Jacinto*.

The form in which the question should now be discussed is: What type of engine possesses the highest merit for working steam at pressures of sixty pounds pressure and upwards? And so far the facts and evidence are slightly in favor of the compound engine. The disposition of the pressures when the steam is highly expanded in one cylinder, produces sudden fluctuations of strain upon the moving parts of the machinery that tend seriously to affect its reliability. In a lecture upon the machinery of naval vessels, delivered by Mr. Rennie at a meeting of the United Service Institution, Jan. 18, 1875, diagrams were produced, showing the pressure in tons at right angles to the cranks of three engines, and at twenty different points of the stroke: two of these engines, those of the *Goshawk* and *Britain*, were compound, the remaining one, that of the *Swinger*, was non-compound. In the case of the first the pressure varied from 4.39 tons to 13.15 tons, or the highest was 3.1 times the lowest; in the second the pressures varied from 7.91 tons to 17.16 tons, or the highest was 2.1 times the lowest; in the third the variation was from 4.6 to 21.13 tons, or the highest is 4.59 times the lowest. Furthermore, if the two types are compared under identical conditions of power, grade of expansion and boiler pressure, it will be found that the highest strain upon the moving parts is much greater in the non-compound engine, thus requiring an increase in their dimensions. These are advantages of considerable importance, in favor of compound engines for the use of high steam pressures, and its present popularity is largely due to their existence. There are undoubtedly cases in which non-compound engines can be employed to advantage, but the uncertainty of securing this result under ordinary conditions of design has caused naval engineers to use the compound type, whilst cautiously feeling their way to larger sizes and higher pressures with the other.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Rennie's paper, at the United Service Institution, the English Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Wright, remarked: "In the case of a direct acting engine in a ship running between Liverpool and America, the engines were about 2,000 indicated horse-power. After working ten or twelve months, I believe the results have been so bad, that the engines are to be compounded. They were fitted up in the best possible way. First, some part of the engine gave way, such as air-pump rod, and at last the crank shaft gave way, and in running the noise and knocking was so great that the passengers were kept in a continual state of alarm. I have, also, heard of some other cases where the results have been most unfavorable; and I may mention, on the last two or three occasions, when the Admiralty, in calling for tenders for engines, requested engineers at the same time to send in tenders and designs for simple expansive engines for the same pressure as the compound engines were to work at, a large firm on the Clyde, who had made direct expansion engines, stated that their experience of them was so bad that they could not undertake the responsibility of tendering for them."

Whilst this is not positive evidence that it is impossible to construct non-compound engines for working at a pressure of sixty pounds, it shows that there are difficulties in the way of their successful manufacture, which are not encountered at lower pressures, and these difficulties are aggravated if the pressure is increased. The tendency at the present day is towards much higher pressures in marine engineering. As long ago as 1871, Mr. Wright announced to the Admiralty Committee on ships' designs, "that his department had contracted for marine engines to work at a boiler pressure of 250 pounds, and in the event of their success, 500 pounds would be a common pressure in English naval boilers." A description of the machinery will be found in a paper read by Mr. Perkins at a recent meeting of the United Service Institution. When such pressures as these are employed, it is more than likely that some form of compound engine will be necessary. In the Perkins system six cylinders are sometimes used for the successive expansion of the same steam.

It is hardly likely that an officer of Captain Chandler's experience would seek comparison between the engines of naval vessels, with such slight data in regard to similarity of conditions, as is the case with those he cites, were it not for the paucity of such facts which exists outside of official shelves that are frequently inaccessible to the general public. The difficulty of obtaining such data is a source of constant complaint even from journals possessing the facilities of the *London Engineering and Engineer*. To make reliable comparison, the conditions under which the vessels are serving should be identical. It frequently occurs that different engines, constructed by the same makers, upon the same designs, give widely varying results whilst in actual service. This is well illustrated by an article in the *London Times* of May 7 on the English man-of-war *Tourmaline*. The *Tourmaline* is one of three vessels—the *Diamond* and *Sapphire* are the others—constructed by the same builders from identical designs; the two latter have given general satisfaction, whilst the machinery of the former has suffered such a series of grave disasters as to drive the unfortunate civil engineer to suicide. This was a case where the design of machinery and workmanship were known to be identical, and the only dissimilar treatment, mentioned in a discussion of the facts by the *London Engineer*, was that the *Tourmaline* had once been subjected to conditions of service that produced violent foaming of water in the boilers, followed by chokage of the engines with water, displacement of a number of condenser tubes, the bursting of a feed tank, the breaking

of one of the trunk casings, and so severely straining other parts of the machinery as to weaken them, and cause them to give way at different periods of the cruise. But no such identity of workmanship exists in the case of the *Ticonderoga* and *Sesatara*. Introduce the *Juniala*, a vessel with similar machinery, in the place of the *Ticonderoga*, and the comparison will be more favorable to the *Sesatara*. It is but little use to know that the *Sesatara*'s engines occupy seventy feet in the length of the vessel and that the *Ticonderoga*'s only occupy fifty feet unless the height and mean breadth are also known.

When Captain Chandler arrives at the subject of the rupture of boilers, he quotes the Long Island experiments as demonstrating the greater danger arising from the employment of high pressure steam. If he refers to the circumstance of perforation by shot the conditions are by no means similar. In the Long Island experiments the boilers were burst asunder by excessive pressure; this is not a corresponding case to perforation by shot, which does not necessarily cause the bursting of other parts of the boiler, any more than the sudden opening of a stop valve would. Of course the escape of steam from the opening produced by the shot, would be greater in the same time at sixty pounds pressure than at thirty; but if the shot was a large one, either pressure would be sufficient to scald to death all those in the vicinity, and it is doubtful if they would appreciate the difference. But if tubulous boilers were employed, with automatic valves, to confine the escape of steam to a small extent of tubing, I do not believe the result would be so disastrous with sixty pounds of steam, as in the case of the large rectangular boilers of the *Ticonderoga* with thirty pounds of steam. And besides, as I have stated above, if it is considered necessary, compound engines can be constructed to work at as low pressure during an engagement, without any greater sacrifice of power than would be the case with the other type. Naval officers, however, are by no means agreed that this is a desirable course to pursue. Captain Selwyn, R. N., an officer whose reputation entitles him to speak on the subject, says: "I have always believed and said that there is more in the daring to carry higher pressures in the boiler than in any particular form of engine adopted for the utilization of those pressures. The naval officer, in my opinion, who has any idea of lowering his steam when he goes into action, to evade any danger from that steam, is much more likely to incur the danger of having his whole ship sunk by a ram, or entirely put out of action by some other casualty of that kind; he had much better use it at its very highest power and pressure, no matter what may be the danger. He might just as wisely drown half his magazine on going into action, to avoid the risk of being blown up, as lower his steam pressure to avoid being scalded."

If, however, Captain Chandler refers to the Long Island experiments in the light of great danger from explosion by over pressure, the result of carelessness or faulty construction, it is a contingency that should not arise on naval vessels, where proper design and competent management should provide immunity from such a danger.

In conclusion, allow me to suggest, that what we require for data upon which to institute comparisons of naval machinery is a fair and honest trial of every ship, both at dock and on the measured course, when the engines are new.

L. J. ALLEN.

(From the Hartford Courant.)

A REGULAR ARMY.

At the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, in New York, Gen. Sherman observed that without an Army this nation is a mob. And he indicated reasonable dissatisfaction as a man and a citizen, as well as an officer, with the treatment meted out to the Army by the legislative department of the Government. Whereupon there have appeared paragraphs like the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.

The recent speech of Gen. Sherman, in New York, in which he is reported as saying that "without an Army the American people would be a mob," has caused a good deal of unfavorable comment here. There is a growing impression here that the military gentlemen in this country are placing entirely too high an estimate on their own importance. There is the best authority for saying that the President, although once a soldier himself, is not afflicted with any nonsense on the subject of a standing Army. The *Evening Star* says of Sherman's speech: "These utterances are so offensively disparaging to the American people, and, in point of fact, so absurdly unfounded in view of the trifling figure made by our ill-fated Regular Army in proportion to the great bulk of the American citizenship, that it would seem scarcely possible that they could be made by an official of the standing of Gen. Sherman. At the same time it is only an open expression of the opinions held in Army circles and expressed in a thousand ways quite as effectively as if voice were given to them in the frank effusiveness of an after dinner speech. If it has really come to this, that our Army aristocracy hold that they occupy the same position in the States that the French Army holds in France, as the force to be conciliated by any government that wants to retain power over the mobocracy of the people, then it is, seriously, time for us to consider whether on the whole it is worth while for the American people to allow themselves to be further taxed for the support of an institution like West Point to educate a privileged class in such unreplicable ideas.

All of which is foolish, petulant and demagogical, if not worse. A nation without executive power is a mob. But an executive without physical power to back it may be an executive without arms and legs; with only eyes and ears to see and hear itself defied, and a mouth to jabber impotently at impudent and lawless mobs and insurrections. It is very pretty to tell "the people" that they are competent to protect themselves, but it is the sweet people themselves that shoot down revenue collectors, rage through cities hanging the helpless whom it is safe to hang, or get up rebellions.

The States are forbidden to keep standing armies, and the militia will by no means answer all the purposes of a military force. Very few States equal Connecticut in keeping a militia completely armed

and equipped, ready at a moment's notice to assemble for service. Even were it true that they do, the militia of the vicinity of violence would very often be disqualified through sympathy with the evil to be repressed, or perhaps because they would themselves be the rebellious force. And it is impossible to expect that any militia, under the most favorable State care, shall be as fit for immediate service as regular troops, whose drill continues 365 days in a year instead of 10, and whose officers are, or should be, well-educated professional soldiers.

A Regular Army is for instant service as the armed hand of the civil power, and in case of foreign war, for that preliminary service which will check invasion and organize the full armies of the people. Ground may be lost in a few days in the beginning of a war through want of preparation, that cannot be recovered without a long campaign and the loss of many lives. And the known preparedness of a people often prevents a war.

There is work enough for such an Army as the United States is likely to maintain. We have many thousands of miles of sea coast to protect. An elaborate and perfected system of defenses along the whole line is not meditated. The works in general bear scarcely a greater proportion to the necessities of an actual great war than our Army does to the army that would be needed in such a case, excepting the defenses of a few of our large cities. Yet they are invaluable. And as a measure of economy, they are to be kept in order and at least measurably supplied with guns and munitions of war. This can be cheaply and well done only by trained soldiers.

We do not need all the existing arsenals. In the old time communication was clumsy. Now four or five good arsenals, properly situated, will answer, for arms can be distributed thence in four days to almost any point. Absolute dependence cannot be placed upon private arsenals, for a few private citizens would hold the National life in their hands. Another reason is that they would be under no obligation to keep ready the machinery for making Government weapons, and there is no private armory that can get ready to make in any great number arms of a new pattern in less than from three to six months. If an arsenal is to be maintained at all it should be run by experts engaged for life—and an Army officer is nothing more.

The Indian question approaches a solution, but it will call for a considerable body of troops for many years. The territories, of vast extent, and unable to maintain militia, need the supervision and protection of troops. The land surveys and explorations, the coast surveys (which ought to be prosecuted with tenfold more vigor), the numerous and increasing projects for internal improvement, calling constantly for the engineers, these and other fields will keep usefully busy a large and well-trained body of officers ready to organize and lead large armies in case of need.

But we are arguing that a good standing Army is a necessity. The mature judgment, the impromptu common sense of every civilized nation, have uniformly decided that in the affirmative. It is only 16 years since every patriot lamented that we had not a larger and a better Army. The danger is over. It does not rain at this moment; therefore the fool would throw away his umbrella. There is broad sunlight and we are sailing by the safe and familiar shores of peace; therefore let us throw overboard compass and anchor. We have shown ourselves so strong that insurrection and rebellion are silent if not subdued; let us wholly disarm ourselves, that our weakness may invite disorder and treason. Such is the wisdom of a few scribblers who either nurse a hatred of the Army for what it has done, or fold themselves in their arms like the jackass rabbit of California and silently steal away on the approach of danger.

But if an Army is to be maintained at all, let it be so done that neither shall the Nation discredit itself by fickleness, jealousy, and stinginess, nor the officers and soldiers feel that they are considered a vain folly and a burden.

PICTURESQUE ASPECTS OF EASTERN WAR.

THE dryer and more technical features of the present struggle on the Danube have been repeated so often that the reader wearies of them. It is different, however, when a correspondent of talent and graphic power sends home news from the seat of war, such as the letters that come out in the *London Times* at intervals. We extract a few passages from this paper for the benefit of our readers. Here is what he says of the Roumanian troops: "The Roumanians are accused of want of military order by foreign critics; but their brethren in the Austrian armies fought desperately during the campaign of 1866. They are men of fine physique, are well armed and equipped, and there is no reason why they should not do credit to their country in the field. The senseless depredations of the Turks on the southern side of the Danube have supplied a good deal of the necessary disposition to take up arms which was wanting at the beginning of the campaign, and, as the full militia forces will probably be added to the present regular and reserve corps, the Roumanian contingent will be a formidable one in numbers."

A little later comes this striking picture of the Russian soldiers at Bucharest: "The Russian troops are marching steadily along the Roumanian highways, and the brigades of cavalry with them. The batteries of horse artillery which have passed Bucharest indicate heavy masses of infantry to follow, should the usual proportion of the different arms of the service be maintained. Occasionally the men start one of their wild martial songs, which they sing in chorus with a precision that would not discredit the chorus of an opera troupe. There is an air of quiet doggedness about these Russian soldiers which augurs ill for the Moslem host assembled on the other side of the Danube. They have the appearance of men who will hammer away at

an object until it is worn down by sheer friction, while at the same time the energy with which they join in their occasional war-songs shows that there is latent fire under the dogged exterior which shows apparent indifference to surrounding circumstances. The horses and equipments of these men do not show any evidence of the 'bankruptcy' which Russia is accused of suffering from, and, whatever may be the financial condition of the Muscovite empire, there has been no lack of expenditure upon the outfit of its army. The men are all furnished with stout boots of Russian leather, and this will go far towards preserving their health in the campaign. Their uniforms are well made, and those of the Hussar regiments especially are handsomely ornamented. The artillery which passed here was of two kinds—a steel gun and a brass one, both, however, breechloaders. The caissons, limbers, and ammunition wagons are well made, and strong enough for rough roads and hard knocks. The cavalry consists of three varieties—the Cossack, Uhlan, and Hussar. The Cossacks are armed with a lance about 15 ft. long, and have a triangular, bayonet-shaped pouch about 8 in. in length. They also carry sabres, carbines, and some of them revolvers."

The practical aspects and inconveniences of the war are well illustrated in the following sketch of the military railways: "The railway corps is indeed busy laying down a third rail along the Roumanian line, but by reason of the interruptions to which this work is exposed by passing trains it cannot advance so very expeditiously. It was from military considerations that the broad gauge was chosen for the Russian lines, and the Russians are now the first to feel the mistake they have made. Even before the war broke out the Russians, through third persons, applied to the various Austrian companies for engines and rolling stock, but they do not seem to have been very successful. Thus, among others, they applied to the Staatsbahn, the largest Austrian company, which also makes its own engines and other material, but the answer was that nothing could be spared, though the company had no objection to supply new rails, engines, and wagons, from its own factories, an offer, however, which does not seem to have been accepted. Still a number of trains, carrying Moscow biscuit and shoes, have lately passed over the Lemberg-Czernowitz line, marked as belonging to the Warsaw Railway, which, like the other Russian lines, has a broad gauge, and the Russians, therefore, must either have transformed some of their own material and laid down the intermediate rail from the place where they were transformed to the frontier, or else they must have obtained rolling-stock from some of the German or Austrian companies inscribed as belonging to the Warsaw Railway. The Russians also applied through third persons to the Austrian Danube Steam Navigation Company for the cession of some steamers and transport ships, but they were met with refusal."

CHEAP CABLE DESPATCHES.

THE MARVELLOUS ENTERPRISE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD AND OF THE "WAR EDITORS."

Alleged Cable Despatch to Tuesday's Herald.

THEIR ABYSSINIAN VICTORY.

The Turks claim that they have driven the Russians from the neighborhood of Soukum-Kaleh, 30 hours' march in the direction of Mount Elbrong.

The insignificant population of the town of Soukum-Kaleh is chiefly Armenian and Greek; the former are traders and shopkeepers, the latter boatmen and fishermen. Most of the officials are Russians; but the natives proper—the Abkhases—are seen from time to time only, when they bring cattle, hides, and timber, which they barter for cotton stuff, tobacco, and gunpowder. The Abkhases, a branch of the Tcherkases (Circassians), were at one time noted pirates in the Euxine, and are now, after the Swamy, certainly the wildest and most unmanageable mountaineers in the Caucasus, being lawless and greatly addicted to thieving and highway robbery. In 1771 they rebelled, and for a time threw off the Turkish yoke, but they most readily fraternized with the troops under Omar Pasha in 1855, and had the temerity so lately as in 1866, to invest Soukum-Kaleh during the space of three days. The garrison, a very small one in time of peace, is made up chiefly of soldiers who, becoming physically unfit for general service, require a mild climate, which they enjoy at Soukum-Kaleh. In good quarters, with a spacious hospital, on an elevated site above the unhealthy town. The Eucalyptus globulus has been extensively planted at Soukum-Kaleh since 1861; the tree thrives, growing rapidly, and hopes were entertained that the salubrity of the place would in time be greatly increased.

Letter to the Editor, Published in the London Times of May 22.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: The letter on Soukum-Kaleh in your impression of this day appears, in some parts, to have been written under misconception, which I hope you will afford me the opportunity of rectifying. . . . [The insignificant population of the town of Soukum-Kaleh is chiefly Armenian and Greek; the former are traders and shopkeepers; the latter boatmen and fishermen; most of the officials are Russian; but the natives proper—the Abkhases—are seen from time to time only, when they bring cattle, hides, and timber, which they barter for cotton stuff, tobacco, and gunpowder. The Abkhases, a branch of the Tcherkases (Circassians), were at one time noted pirates in the Euxine, and are now, after the Swamy, certainly the wildest and most unmanageable mountaineers in the Caucasus, being lawless and greatly addicted to thieving and highway robbery. In 1771 they rebelled, and for a time threw off the Turkish yoke, but they most readily fraternized with the troops under Omar Pasha in 1855, and had the temerity so lately as in 1866, to invest Soukum-Kaleh during the space of three days; the Turks may, therefore, now expect to find in them prompt allies, should they succeed in landing an expeditionary force. The garrison, a very small one in time of peace, is made up chiefly of soldiers, who, becoming physically unfit for general service, require a mild climate, which they enjoy at Soukum-Kaleh, in good quarters, with a spacious hospital, on an elevated site above the unhealthy town. The Eucalyptus globulus has been extensively planted at Soukum-Kaleh since 1861; the tree thrives, growing rapidly, and hopes are entertained that the salubrity of the place would in time be greatly increased]. . . .

Your obedient servant,
J. BUCHAN TELFER,
Commander,
May 21. Royal Navy.

THE Transvaal, South Africa, has been annexed to the British possessions, the people acquiescing peacefully.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—The well known tendency of the American mind to run to excess in any direction when its enthusiasm is once excited, appears in a more intense form in California than anywhere else. As brandy is the essence of wine, California is the essence of America. It was to be expected that when California took up rifle shooting she would enter into it with zest, and extract from it the utmost of its possibilities. This she seems to have done, judging from a jeremiad in the *Pacific Life*, which contains the following expressions:

The zeal manifested in some quarters to subordinate everything else to rifle shooting is likely, unless timely checked, to result in positive injury to the military service, if not to injure the interests of marksmanship itself. . . . There is no necessity for turning the unformed militia of the country into an army corps of sharpshooters. This could only be done after a prodigious outlay of money and a great sacrifice of time. . . . If the idea that every man is expected to make an average of 80 per cent. in his shooting is to be encouraged, then we may as well look upon the National Guard, not as a corps educated to a degree of general excellence in all that pertains to military life, but as a distinctive body of sharpshooters. We have no desire to repress healthful enthusiasm in the direction of teaching the soldier how to shoot well, but we must insist on moderation in this department of his military education. We believe that every recruit should be well grounded in the theoretical principles that govern correct marksmanship before he is allowed to expend a single cartridge on the range; that he should have an annual allowance of ammunition with which to practice, under the supervision of his company officers, who should keep a record of the number of points made. If, after receiving the proper amount of instruction, supplemented with practice at the range, he cannot make an average in points of 40 per cent., at 300 yards, then he should be rejected as unfit material for an effective combatant, however well-trained he may be as a soldier in other respects. To reach this degree of efficiency—hitting an object six feet in height and four feet in width every shot—will require little time, a few simple instructions, and exceedingly moderate amount of practice, and will not withdraw the soldier's attention from other and equally important branches of his education. . . . But it is a mistaken military policy that treats the entire infantry of the National Guard as a corps of riflemen. Our civilian soldiers should learn to shoot just as they learn to drill, to obey orders, or do anything else expected of good soldiers. As a class, their avocations in civil life, their relations to employers, their limited means, their duties to society and their homes will not permit them to devote the length of time and money required to become a dead-shot. This can only be given by the few whose means can justify the sacrifice. Excess in rifle practice, like excess in many other recreations, carries its own penalties. Overtraining is always attended with evil consequences. Elsewhere we notice the case of an esteemed gentleman and very valuable member of the National Guard who is compelled to retire from contests with the rifle on account of the appearance of an ugly tumor on his right arm, developed by the incessant recoil of his weapon. We understand that nearly all the gentlemen whose names constantly occupy the leading places in the shooting scores are suffering from bruised arms and shoulders, arising from the same cause. These contusions have assumed a chronic form, the flesh being kept in a state of perpetual mourning.

There is, it must be confessed, some reason in the remarks of our esteemed contemporary, but the real reason for most of the trouble experienced is seen in the following sentence in the article:

The misfortune has been that this important branch of a soldier's education, up to a comparatively recent period, was utterly neglected, and even to this day occupies no place in the training of the professional infantryman.

We confess that we hardly share in the apprehension that evil can result to the National Guard from any amount of rifle shooting, especially where it is voluntary and prompted by enthusiasm. The great difficulty in a service like that of the National Guard, where all duty is virtually voluntary, is to excite any interest at all. The necessity of the whole system implies a succession of temporary expedients to arouse enthusiasm, stimulate recruiting and encourage a martial spirit. While this is all bad in theory, in practice it is inevitable, as long as we have a jealous republic and our present military system. The only thing fatal to the efficiency of the National Guard is apathy, and though enthusiasm may run riot for a while, it leaves more good than evil in its train. The evils it has left in California appear to be confined to a few bruised arms and shoulders, and one tumor. We must be permitted to make a remark about the tumor on the arm of the gentleman mentioned. Its appearance shows that he must have shot in a bad school, in all probability using the so-called "German position" (more properly Swiss) and taking the recoil on the arm instead of the shoulder. Probably there are men at Creedmoor who have fired as many shots as he, but we have never heard of any tumors developing there, principally because the regulation position of military shooting is in general use there, in which the recoil is taken up by the shoulder. The use of pads inside the coat, if necessary, but above all a good position, will do away with bruised shoulders to a great extent, and bruised arms ought never to be seen among riflemen.

We are the more inclined to believe that a bad position is the cause of the California troubles, because of a letter from a California marksman, published over a year ago in the *JOURNAL*, in which he asks about the propriety of the "German position" and mentions that it is spreading very much. This letter and the comments it excited will be found in the numbers of the *JOURNAL* for April 1, April 8, and May 6, 1876.

Apart from the fault mentioned we fail to see any grave evil in the enthusiasm of the National Guard over rifle shooting. If we are to confine the tests of proficiency to the power of hitting an object six feet by four at 200 yards four out of ten times we are needlessly lowering the standard which voluntary effort has already set up. There is no reason why our National Guardsmen should not be, if they like to be, a body of fair marksmen, able to make 80 per cent. of the possible off-hand. True, it is probable that they never will attain such proficiency as a body, but in the effort to attain it they will improve very much, and all improvement is worth striving for. We must above all things treat our National Guard as a concrete fact rather than an abstract ideal of our own notions of military perfection. As such we must recognize it as a body resting on

enthusiasm and do all we can to heighten that enthusiasm, even at the cost of small injuries to individuals arising from ignorance of the right way to perform a certain action.

TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK.—June 20 the 28th regt., Col. F. W. Obernier, will go into camp for one day and evening in Myrtle Avenue Park, Long Island. The morning will be devoted to target practice. Col. Obernier is infusing a new spirit in the 28th. His right bower is Lieut.-Col. Geo. Giehl and his left bower Captain Heerdt.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—On Monday, June 4, the American Rifle Team of 1876 held a meeting at the room of the National Rifle Association to decide upon the time and place for contesting the next International match for the Centennial trophy. Maj. Henry Fulton presided, and the members present were Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Maj. G. W. Yale, Capt. L. C. Bruce, F. Hyde, L. Weber, C. E. Overbaugh, Maj. H. S. Jewell, Capt. A. Anderson, and N. Washburn. Maj. Jewell wanted the team to be selected from men making at least 84 per cent. in a five days' contest, which proposition met with no success. Maj. Yale wanted the whole business left to a committee with full discretion to select sixteen men for team and reserve. Mr. Washburn thought the plan of 1874 perfect, and Judge Gildersleeve, with his usual caution and coolness, made no suggestions beyond one that no person should be allowed in the competition unless they should stipulate in writing to shoot on the team if successful. It was finally decided to have a captain apart from the men shooting; and Messrs. Dakin, Jewell, Rathbone, Bruce and Hyde were appointed a committee to confer with the Board of Directors of the N. R. A. on a plan for selection of team.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association took place on Tuesday, June 5, and the matters above referred to came before the board at the close of the session. There was a very full attendance of directors, and the board began its business at 3 p. m. at the office of the Association, 23 Park Row. Judge Stanton, the president, took the chair, and the following directors were present: Shaler, Church, Gildersleeve, Sanford, Judd, Wm. G. Ward, John Ward, Wingate, MacMahon, Wiley, Woodward, Fulton, Casey, Story, and Scott. Secretary Schermerhorn was hard at work as usual, and it may be well to remark in passing that this gentleman does more work with less fuss about it than any secretary of any association we know of, except in cases of high salaries.

After the reading of the minutes a short discussion arose about terms of affiliation for outside clubs. The board at its last meeting voted to give to all affiliating societies, in consideration of \$25 a year, a bronze medal and ten annual members' tickets, besides publishing the matches of the affiliating club in the N. R. A. annual report. Gen. McMahon wanted to be still more liberal and make all the club members annual members of the N. R. A. for \$35. He was finally voted down on the proposition after an animated debate, in which Col. Wingate and Sanford opposed the motion. The treasurer's report was adjourned to the next meeting.

Col. Wingate reported from the Range Committee that the iron targets were giving way under the hammering of the infantry third class practice, and that the committee proposed to try sand stone targets in future, as the one already in use seemed to be indestructible.

Mr. Judd, from the Finance Committee, reported that want of money limited the prize fund to \$350 for the spring meeting, and Col. Ward, of the Prize Committee, reported that the amounts had been graded in a satisfactory manner.

Maj. Fulton was called upon for a seal for the board, and promised a design next meeting.

Col. Sanford then presented the report of committee appointed to draft rules for an annual Inter-State Military Match at Creedmoor, for the military championship of the United States. A plan was presented by him that deserves great praise for its clearness and other good features. Of course it excited some opposition, on account of the many different minds on the board, but it will probably control the fall meeting. The match will be substantially the same as the celebrated "Queen's Prize" of England. There will be two stages, the first shot by any National Guardsman, with State weapon, at 200, 500 and 600 yards, sixty prizes. The sixty prize winners will compete in the second stage with special military rifles, at 700, 800 and 900 yards, the rifles furnished by the Association, the first thirty men having first choice of pattern between different makers. If this match prospers, as there is every reason to believe it will, it will be the best means for the promotion of military marksmanship that has yet been taken by the N. R. A., and Col. Sanford deserves great credit for his action.

The committees on by-laws and the abolition of "Alias shooting," reported progress. It is earnestly hoped by the majority of honorable riflemen that the last mentioned abuse will be stricken off the practice of the N. R. A., as it has already given rise to much merited severity of criticism.

The reports of the spring meeting were then read, showing a small balance of profit, and the thanks of the Association were rendered to Directors Wiley and Scott for their services at the meeting.

Next came the affiliation of the Crescent City Rifle Club, thanks of the Stock Exchange Rifle Club for courtesies, promise of the Crescent City Club to send a long range team, invitation of the New York Schutzen Corps to their matches June 25 and 26, election of six life members, and payment of current bills.

The routine business being over, the grand question of the selection of team for the International Match came up, and Col. Wingate brought out a plan substantially the same as that adopted last year. The plan was in writing, representing his own views and those of Col. Gildersleeve and some others. Major Fulton then rose to report from the American team, and there was much discursive talking on the subject. It was finally checked by some sensible remarks from Directors Sanford and MacMahon, who pointed out that the board was too large and unwieldy a body to consider a subject of such gravity, surrounded by so many difficulties. It was finally resolved to refer the matter to a committee to report to a special meeting.

Accordingly, Gen. Woodward, Judge Gildersleeve, Col. Wingate and Sanford and Major Fulton will meet in committee at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, Friday evening, June 8, at 8 p. m. to consider any plans and hear all suggestions that may be offered as to a plan for selecting the International Team of 1877. All parties having useful suggestions will be heard.

This committee will report on Saturday evening at same place and time to the Board of Directors, which will hold a special meeting to consider the plans. In our next week's issue we shall be able, doubtless, to give the plan in full. The meeting then adjourned, after giving Secretary Schermerhorn a three months' leave of absence.

AN INTELLIGENT OFFICER'S OPINION.—One of the most intelligent and capable officers in the National Guard writes us as follows concerning our article of last week:

"I read with much pleasure in the *JOURNAL* of June 2 your very excellent article on 'Sybarites or Spartans,' and as an interested party allow me to trespass upon your valuable columns by adding a few more words on this subject. The time for 'fuss and feathers' has passed, and the old fashioned ideas of 'training day' have given place to those based upon something more real. The National Guard is established not for more show or to serve as a pastime, its laws and regulations are based upon those of the Regular Service and should be thus carried out. It is not to be supposed that the National Guard service can be placed on the same footing as the Regular, but it must be admitted that there is great room for improvement. The laws which govern the service point out clearly the duties and requirements of its members, and in the first place none should become members without a thorough understanding of what they agree to undertake. Men are persuaded 'to join' on account of the 'good times they will have,' or 'to get rid of jury duty,' and once in the service, they find a parade in the hot sun or through the mud not such a good time after all, so they return home 'used up' as the result. The drill-room is looked upon as the place where they should serve out their term, and even there, if the drill should be somewhat prolonged, you will hear complaints of being tired; the musket or rifle has become too heavy, and thus ends the service of the present National Guard. Now as an active member I desire to be taught all that a soldier should know, so that if ever called upon for 'real service,' whether in the street or field, I shall not only know how, but be fully able to perform it. There are so many opportunities to improve—I am glad to say so many good members who desire to—that our officers should realize the fact by doing all in their power to push ahead rather than to let matters remain as they are, well satisfied with their position and themselves.

Now come your objectors. One says it is all very well for those who like it; another, you can't expect men who are at their desks all day to come out and stand the extreme heat or cold. Perhaps not, but if the members of our National Guard would take a little more voluntary exercise, and if drills and marches were oftener made in the open air and on the ground, instead of the usual routine drill in the armory on a smooth floor, I am sure one improvement might be effected, and a regiment might then be able to march to Central Park and back, or from Wall street to Madison Square, without any of the members falling out through fatigue. I am very glad to see that you have touched upon the 'inevitable' column formation by companies or platoons which is used upon every occasion of parade of the National Guard. The term parade is misapplied, as the so-called parade is in reality a march, and all marches upon troops should be made in 'column of fours,' and provides therefor. A parade is very different, and very properly should be made in column of companies, or otherwise with the guide at 'a carry,' but to make a march in column of companies as is generally done was never intended; it would be a physical impossibility for a guide to remain at 'a carry' the length of time necessary to make one of our street parades. You have correctly said this formation is a 'perpetual review.' The men at once lose the free and graceful step of the 'column of fours' and assume the stiff and constrained gait. The moment the 'column of companies' is formed they are in constant dread of being ordered to 'keep up,' or 'step short,' or reminded that the 'guide is left'; the mind being so continually taxed will soon weary the body. There seems then more than one reason why the 'column of fours' should be oftener used, and especially in the narrow streets of our cities, where any other formation requires too much space for convenience to the public in general, and inconvenience to the troops. I hope your valuable article on this subject will be read and acted on by all our officers of the National Guard, and that any member thereof may be aroused to realize that he must do his share in raising the standard of the service as near as possible to that of the Regular Army. N. G."

DECORATION DAY.—Decoration Day services this year in New York and Brooklyn were more extensive and more largely attended than ever before. The day being a legal holiday of the State, is very fast gaining favor among all the people; all citizens, old and young, think it as much a day for them as for the soldiers who first inaugurated it, and now all join in one common body to do honor to the brave men who died by land or sea. This year is we believe the first time there has been a field day in Brooklyn on "Decoration Day." It may have been chosen with the idea that the men could more easily leave their business, etc., but we are satisfied it is a mistake to attempt to use this day for a working drill; in the first place, no man wants to work on a holiday, and this is properly a memorial day, and all the parading should be with especial reference to doing honor to the memory of those soldiers who gave up their lives in the great conflict. The example set by the 1st Division will be a good one for the 2d Division to follow next year.

THE CHAMPION RIFLE COMPANY.—The *Alta California*, May 26, publishes affidavits of Capt. Aiken, I. R. P., and Mr. J. W. Guthrie, owner of Guthrie's range, where Co. A, 1st Battalion, N. G. C., recently made such a splendid off-hand score at 200 yards, verifying the record of that company as published in the *Alta*. It seems that the *Pacific Life* has been questioning the accuracy of the record because it was so very high, but the affidavits are sufficiently full to settle the question beyond the possibility of a quibble, unless both gentlemen making them swear falsely. As matters stand, Co. A, 1st Battalion, N. G. C., stands today the champion company of the United States at 200 yards off-hand.

OUR MILITIA.—With reference to the article "Our Militia," by Major C. H. Meday, which lately appeared in the *Brooklyn Times* says:

Major Meday may not be aware of the fact that to some extent his views have been anticipated. The cadet system has been tried in the 13th and 33d regiments, nearly an entire company of the latter command having been recruited from the ranks of the boy battalion. In Boston the male pupils of the public schools are trained in military exercises, and after graduation form an important constituent in the Massachusetts militia. The Turner Cadets of this district may be regarded as bearing a similar relation to the 28th and 33d regiments. The system of condensation has been carried into effect in a most satisfactory manner in Connecticut, where the troops are comprised in a brigade of four full, well trained infantry regiments and a section of artillery. They are accoutred with breech-loading rifles, blankets, knapsacks and overcoats; they have camp equipment sufficient for a brigade; they are paid for each day's State service, and every second year ordered into camp, where a rigorous course of training is given. Company drills occur twice a week, and attendance upon one is compulsory. Clothing and transportation are furnished by the State. The troops of the Little Nutmeg State constitute a model National Guard, and the system is being fast adopted in other States. Condensation in New York is vastly needed. There is a sufficient number of troops to constitute one full division of three brigades—one for Brooklyn, one for New York, and one for the remainder of the State. By the abolition of some regiments and the merging of others \$100,000 in armory rents, repairs and lighting, hire of clerks and armorers, rifles and uniforms would be saved. In Brooklyn the 14th and 15th regiments could be merged

into the 12th, and the 28th into the 33d. There would then exist a solid, well organized brigade of four foot regiments, to which could be added a battery formed by the consolidation of the howitzer and Gatling batteries and Battery B; and if a cavalry troop were desirable, the two Separate Troops could be united as one. Our local militia cost Kings county alone \$25,810 last year, of which sum \$9,366.25 was paid to 18 armors. This is far too much. But as the force is reduced it should also be improved, and its standard of individual excellence raised. To this end, and in order that the benefits of a normal training may accrue to the soldiers, theoretical instruction should be combined with practical training, and the grade of the latter so advanced that any private could, on emergency, such as often arises, act as sergeant. Gymnasia, fencing rooms and rifle ranges should be added to every army; libraries of military works, tactics, gunnery, fortification and the art of war should be found in every headquarter room; lectures on military subjects should be delivered by educated officers. Rifle practice at Creedmoor is a step in the right direction, and is developing militiamen into as efficient soldiers as the regulars; while the intelligence of the average National Guardsman is superior to that of the average Regular. As the Army is fast being reduced to a mere skeleton, being, in fact, largely unnecessary in times of peace, the militia will have to be relied upon in time of war to officer the host of volunteers, and to that end it behooves the State to make the man a complete soldier, and the soldiers a thoroughly organized and complete force.

THE NEVADA BADGE.—In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 12 was published the letter of Gen. Batterman requesting that a change be made in the conditions of the match for the Nevada Badge. In compliance with this request the following order has been issued from General Headquarters State of New York:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, JUNE 4, 1877.

General Orders No. 11.

At the request of the donors of the Nevada Badge, and upon the recommendation of Col. William C. Church, trustee for the same, the conditions upon which said badge is to be presented, as prescribed in General Orders No. 30, series of 1875, are hereby modified so as to permit any company of the National Guard of the State of New York to compete for the badge with a minimum number of thirty-five (35) officers and men, all the officers and required for a minimum being obliged to compete.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.
Official: ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.—This regiment was inspected a week ago by Gen. Sutton's staff officers, the regiment passing in review before the general in the first place. Various mistakes in the minutie of tactics are recorded by eye witnesses, such as failure to invert pieces at the proper time on the part of the guides, and carelessness or ignorance on the part of the line officers during alignments. The marching of the regiment appears to have been good, however. A battalion drill which followed was well executed in the main, but marked by the same carelessness and want of instruction on the part of officers and guides. It would seem as if the officers of the 5th Massachusetts need to be held to a stricter accountability for such mistakes than they have hitherto been. Massachusetts at present pays her citizen troops more in proportion than any other State in the Union, and there is no excuse for want of knowledge on their part while examining boards are constantly in session. The report of the Boston critic on the drill is very minute and possibly a little captious, but there is no doubt that as long as Upton's tactics are in use there is no excuse for officers or sergeants who are ignorant of the provisions of paragraphs 353, 383, 401, 446, 405, 472, 500, 508, 752, and 763. We advise these officers to study them up.

NEW JERSEY.—Maj.-Gen. G. Mott, commanding the N. G. of New Jersey, expresses his gratification at the favorable results of the late inspections in G. O. No. 3, May 28. While a few of the companies exhibit a larger number of absentees than should be, yet nearly all report as "present for duty" more than the minimum required by law, and all are entitled to the State appropriation for the current year. Companies C and E, 5th regiment, and Companies B, D, E, 6th regiment, report no absentees, and are especially commended as examples for others to emulate. Companies D and E, 4th regiment; Company A, 7th regiment; Companies D and E, 9th regiment, and Company B, 2d Battalion, are also commended for having less than three absentees. The following abstracts from the inspection returns are published:

Total strength of 1st Brigade, 27 companies and one battery, "present for duty".....	1,510
Total strength of 2d Brigade, 20 companies, "present for duty".....	1,015
Battery A, 1st Brigade.....	2,525
Field and staff of National Guard.....	131
Absentees reported.....	446
Total strength of National Guard, May 20, 1877.....	3,195

Average "present for duty," 54.8 per company. Inspection returns of 1876 report 3,291 members, included in 57 infantry companies. Inspection returns of 1877 report 2,971 members, included in 46 infantry companies.

CALIFORNIA RIFLEMEN.—California will have an Inter-State match with Nevada this summer. It will be confined to regiments of the National Guard. The *Alta California* announces that "captains of companies should be ready by the 1st of June to hand in the names of those intending to compete for places in the Inter-State military team, as it may be necessary to provide special accommodations for those who do not have opportunities to practice at 500 yards and perhaps three or four targets will be required on specified days. By knowing in time the number who will appear at the earlier competitions, the committee will be advised what amount of target accommodations to contract for." The contest is likely to develop phenomenal shooting if the weather is at all fine. The California militia since they have taken up rifle practice have developed astonishing results by confining themselves to a single point, short range shooting, and we look confidently to the California team to show the best score yet made in off-hand shooting.

MID RANGE SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.—Some of the finest military shooting ever made in the United States was done on Monday, May 27, at San Bruno range, California, in a match between Sergt. Harry Hook, Co. A, 2d Infantry, N. G. C., and Corp. Chas. Nash, Co. C, 1st Infantry, N. G. C., at 500 yards, 40 shots per man. It was made with U. S. Springfield 45-cal., Government ammunition, open sights. The scores were as follows:

Sergeant H. Hook.....	4 2 3 5 4 5 4 3 5 5-40
Corporal C. Nash.....	5 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 5-39
	3 5 5 5 5 4 3 5 4 5-44
	2 5 4 5 4 3 3 4 5 2-37-160
	4 5 5 3 3 5 4 4 4 5-42
	4 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 5 4-41
	2 5 5 3 5 4 3 3 4 4-38
	3 3 5 3 2 3 5 3 5 4-36-157

The time occupied in shooting the match was just three-quarters of an hour, neither of the contestants making any unnecessary delay in aiming, nor was there anything to make the decision otherwise than perfectly satisfactory.

We commend this shooting to the notice of the best shots of the 7th, 12th and 71st New York, not to speak of the Brooklyn bull-eye men. The men that made these scores will shoot in the California team this fall for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize and others.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The 5th, 12th and 33d (N. Y.) will be inspected next week.
—The 6th (N. Y.) Division match commences at Syracuse, N. Y., June 8.
—The Gardes Lafayette held their annual picnic at Hamilton Park Thursday, June 7.
—Gilmore, Downing, and Grafulla carried off the palm for fine music on May 30.
—Co. B, 9th (N. Y.) elected Priv. Marsh second lieutenant on Monday evening, June 4.
—Rost, D. McLintock was elected second lieutenant in Co. D, 71st (N. Y.), on May 31.
—Col. Vose, of the 71st (N. Y.) regiment, requests brevet commissions for Capt. Clark, Lee, and Weber.
—The 5th (Brooklyn) Brigade will have a field day the latter end of this month at Prospect Park.
—Capt. John Kreuscher, Separate Troop Cavalry, 11th (N. Y.) Brigade, has tendered his resignation.
—Next Monday 3d (N. Y.) Brigade at Creedmoor. The 7th regiment takes a day's rations and means business.
—The 9th (N. Y.) practiced at Creedmoor June 8; the 71st and 11th will practice on the 20th June.
—Co. I (Veterans) 9th (N. Y.), Capt. Geo. Hussey, held their regular yearly stag hunt on Wednesday evening, June 6.
—Mr. A. B. Van Hensen, of the 12th (N. Y.) won the Poppenhusen badge June 6 with a score of 42 out of 50.
—Co. D, 9th (N. Y.), leave for New Haven next Tuesday evening to be the guests of the New Haven Blues.
—Maj. McAlpine, of the 71st (N. Y.), is anxious to have a battalion encampment in his command at Bay Side, Long Island, in August.
—The new Co. B, 6th (N. Y.), has been organized, sixty-two members having enrolled, under command of Captain John McDonald.
—Gen. Thayer, of the 1st Pennsylvania Brigade, has resigned owing to trouble between his 1st regiment and the rest of the brigade.
—The marching of the 23d (N. Y.) regiment May 30 was infinitely superior to that of their late parade with the 23d regiment.
—Adm. Hoecke, of the 5th, Murphy, of the 12th, and Lepper, of the 23d (N. Y.), paraded dismounted at the parade Decoration Day.

—The 2d and 4th Connecticut go into camp the last week in August, but the place is not yet named. Wherever it be, we expect to be there.
—The Connecticut Adjutant-General's Office will be removed from New Haven to Hartford June 15. It will be placed in the new capital building.
—Two gold medals will be presented shortly in Co. G, 9th (N. Y.); one for the best drilled man and the other for the best average attendance at drill.
—Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, has accepted an invitation from the Saltdale Guard, of Auburn, to be present at the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary June 20.
—The 33d (N. Y.) regiment drum corps will make an excursion to Rockaway Beach next month. At reveille they will repair to the beach and be home at tattoo.
—In the latter part of this month Brig.-Gen. James Jourdan will order the 5th (N. Y.) Brigade to Prospect Park for drill, instruction, and review.

—The members of the National Guard rejoice in escaping the parade of the Fourth, out of no lack of patriotism, but simply because the heat takes the patriotism out of them.
—A prominent colonel of the 1st (N. Y.) Division will be agreeably surprised by his command ere long for the indefatigable exertion he has used for the interest of his regiment.
—Col. Rueger, of the 33d (N. Y.) regiment, has ordered twenty-five men to proceed to Creedmoor June 15 for the purpose of acting as scorers for the 33d regiment. "Fair play and may the best man win."
—Rev. Newland Maynard, chaplain of the 47th (N. Y.) regiment, was presented with a sword by Company C at the armory in Brooklyn on the evening of June 5. Capt. Street made the presentation address.

—The British National Rifle Association held its annual meeting May 16, the Duke of Cambridge presiding. Major Leech "addressed the meeting." The annual meeting at Wimbledon, is to take place July 9.
—It is rumored that Maj.-Gen. Thomas S. Dakin will order the 2d (N. Y.) Division to parade on Independence Day. The last parade in Brooklyn on the Fourth of July was about ten years ago.
—The last competition for places on the senior and junior teams of the Amateur Club took place at Creedmoor on Wednesday, June 6. Mr. Jewell had top score of 213 points. Allen and Smith both beat 200.

—The Hartford City Guard, Co. F, 1st Connecticut, turned out on Decoration Day and never did better marching. Co. H went with it, and they made as handsome a battalion as Hartford ever saw, escorting the G. A. R.
—The 1st Rhode Island Light Infantry the Newport Artillery and Light Infantry, and one company of the 6th Infantry helped to inaugurate Governor Lippitt last week. They made a handsome parade and were much admired.
—Priv. J. L. Mills, Co. B, 49th (N. Y.) regiment, with a Remington military rifle made 24 out of a possible 25 points, at 200 yards, off-hand, on May 30, at Auburn, N. Y. His score was—4 5 5 5 5-24.
—The average of the best sixteen men of one company of the California National Guard (the Sumners of San Francisco) at 200 and 500 yards at their last match was 74.7-8 per cent. These gentlemen will some of them shoot in the Inter-State Match at Creedmoor this fall.

—At the last review, etc., in Prospect Park, Col. Rueger, of the 33d (N. Y.), refused to allow the men to ride in the cars. Even when it poured down from the skies buckets full of water he marched them home, and although they were dripping wet they felt like soldiers.
—The 2d Division (Brooklyn) began work at Creedmoor last Saturday with the 15th Battalion. Fifty per cent. of the regiment got into second class, and of these ten qualified for first class. Of this ten, six were commissioned officers and only two privates.
—Col. Wingate in a late circular having permitted certain filing of the regulation sights on the State rifle, people must nevertheless not expect to be allowed to shoot that way in matches. At present the N. R. A. rules forbid it, and they may possibly not be altered.

—On Decoration Day we were struck with the dexterity of the drum-major of the 5th (N. Y.) regiment, who whirled his baton in a succession of bewildering motions, ending in the most graceful salute of the day. Such suppleness of wrist in wielding a sabre would make him famous.
—The 1st Corps of Cadets (Boston), Col. Edmunds, made the most creditable and soldierly appearance at their last week's inspection and review that has been seen in Boston for many years. Adj.-Gen. Cunningham and most of Gov. Rice's staff were present and gave the Cadets high praise.

—Sergeants Thomas H. Owens and Wm. F. Wood, of Co. F; Sergeants H. W. C. Dillon and R. H. Coleman, of Co. H; Corporals Richard Newman and Daniel Sullivan, of Co. F, and Corporals Thos. F. Carney and Thos. Kelly, of Co. H—all of 13th (N. Y.)—have passed the board of examination and received warrants.
—The 1st Connecticut will visit New York city in August.

The regiment will leave Hartford on the 15th in the *Granite State* for Long Branch, stay there till afternoon of the 16th, then come to New York and parade up Broadway to Twenty-third street, East River, where they will take the boat for home. They will create quite a stir, for the 1st is a handsome regiment.

—On the occasion of the field day of the 11th (N. Y.) Brigade Lieut. Col. Bossett's (32d regt.) horse ran away and kicked nearly to death Priv. Roth, of the regimental team, also kicked Major Karcher's horse, but without injuring either the horse or his rider. Priv. Roth is unfit to perform any longer military duty. If Lieut. Col. Bossett had not been a good horseman he would have been killed.

—The court-martial convened by General Order No. 2, c. v., from headquarters 3d Brigade, and of which Major Geo. Moore Smith, 7th regiment, was president, for the trial of Capt. Wm. Cushing, Co. F, 69th regiment, on charges of disobedience of orders, has found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service. Gen. Varian, the brigade commander, has approved the sentence.

—The Stock Exchange Brokers Rifle Club met Monday, June 4, at the close of the business of the day. A code of by-laws was adopted and the following officers were elected: President, Judge N. P. Stanton; Vice-President, J. C. Cary; Secretary, C. H. Meigs; Treasurer, A. A. Drake. Judge Stanton is President of the National Rifle Association, and therefore declined the additional labor.

—The Brooklyn 47th went to Creedmoor on Monday, June 4, and practiced in second and third classes, with 293 men present. Col. Austen was in command, and Capt. Brown, I. R. P., was rifle instructor. There were 110 men who went to second class, and of these only eight succeeded in reaching first class. The regiment marched from Hunter's Point home with band playing, and made a fine appearance. The discipline of the day was eminently satisfactory.

—The parade of the Ancient and Honorables in Boston on Monday made a great stir, only exceeded by the excitement over Brown's brigade band, who donned a new uniform for the occasion. The Ancients turned out 175 men and celebrated the two hundred and thirty-ninth return of the birthday of the corps. They went to church, had a sermon, came back, had a dinner, enjoyed all sorts of speeches, and finally paraded on the Common.

—At Norfolk, Va., May 25 was observed as Decoration Day by the survivors of the Lost Cause, who came from Hampton, Va., and the neighborhood, and were joined by the battalion of U. S. Marines under command of Col. Jas. Forney (who took part in the parade which followed), the Peninsular Guard, Capt. Wood, of Hampton, the Norfolk City Guard, and the N. L. A. Blues. Facilities were also extended the visiting company by Gen. Getty, commanding the Artillery School.

DECORATION DAY SENTIMENTS.—In a Decoration Day address, at Indianapolis, Senator Morton said: "What is our security in the future? What is the sheet anchor of our safety for all time to come? It is the idea that we are one nation, one people, subdivided into States for local and domestic purposes, the States having their rights secured and impregnable, but that the nation is over all, and that we are one people, undivided and indivisible. That idea should be taught in every school and in every college, and at every household hearth; it should be the first lesson imparted to the youthful mind; because, with that doctrine imbedded in the American mind, come what will hereafter, we can never be divided or destroyed as a nation. It cannot be repeated too often. That idea rises above all parties. It rises above all men, and must live through all time, or our Government cannot live. Let it be faithfully inculcated; let it be instilled into the youthful mind and fondly remembered by the old."

In a speech delivered on the same day, at a presentation of colors to a Chicago regiment, Lieutenant-General Sheridan said: "I came here to-night to see and hear the presentation of a flag to the Second Regiment, in which I am interested. I did not expect to take part in the exercises. But perhaps it is not inappropriate for me to say a few words. I went out to-day to decorate the graves. I think I shed about as many tears and scattered about as many flowers as anybody, for many of those men fell in my command. I have listened to what has been said here to-night. Since I shook hands with Gen. Lee at Appomattox I have been willing to forgive. But I will only forgive when the principles for which they fell are established. I don't think it best to be too hasty about it. I don't believe in legislating forgiveness. I don't believe in talking forgiveness. I don't believe in talking so much about it. I don't belong to any party. I am not a Republican. I am not a Democrat. But I think this thing is too much talked about. It must be allowed to take its own course, as other matters do. It will take time. But I don't believe it is well to do too much talking about it."

In a Decoration Day address, which Gen. Lew Wallace delivered, at New Albany, Ind., he said: "I move a call for a convention of the citizen soldiers of the North and South, participants in the late war, to consider how a full, hearty, perfected reconciliation can be effected between the sections. Will the Confederates meet us in convention? If they do not, we have demonstrated our good will toward them, and, if the day of calamity come again, the reference will serve us well. If they do meet us—and I believe they will—and we resolve ourselves into some permanent association—as I believe we can—who shall refuse our example?"

A DESPATCH from Portland, Me., May 25, says: The steamer *California*, which has arrived from Sitka, brought a considerable quantity of arms, military accoutrements, etc., belonging to the military posts at Sitka and Fort Wrangel. On the next trip of the *California* all the troops stationed at these posts, which have been abandoned by order of the Secretary of War, will be brought down. A petition has been circulated, and very generally signed, by the residents of these places, protesting against the action of the General Government.

A DESERTER from the U. S. Army went into business as a barber in Oakland, Cal., and prospered. A former comrade recognized him, and extorted blackmail by threatening to expose him to the authorities. The barber paid regularly \$5 a week for silence. Then the blackmailer took into the plot a friend, who, by similar threats, got \$3 a week. At length a third rascal joined in the attack, and the barber, seeing that his pay roll was likely to increase beyond his resources, resolved to kill off the recipients of his money. He shot one of them, was caught in the act, and is now in jail, where, awaiting prosecution, he is at least free from persecution.

HEAVY GUNS—AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

THE Boston *Globe* reports that the casting, May 30, of the casing of the big gun at the South Boston Iron Foundry attracted a large attendance of Army officers and civilians. Preparations for this event were commenced nearly a year ago, and great care was taken to select the proper metal to be used in its construction. As early as 5 A.M. fires were started in three melting blasts, and ninety tons of iron ore were reduced in about nine hours. From the three blasts elevated gutters were arranged so that the liquid metal could be transferred into the mould, the latter being a brick-lined pit 30 feet deep, a little over 7 feet in diameter at its widest, and a trifle over 4 feet in its narrowest point, with a core arbor 26 feet long and 18 inches in diameter, bound round with rope, coated with a thick layer of imported clay, and painted with a material compounded of coal dust and fire sand mixed in beer. The metal was poured into the upper part of the mould in three small streams, and, when the casting was completed, the announcement was received with lusty cheers from the spectators. It will, however, require four or five days before the gun will have cooled sufficiently for the machinists to proceed with the finishing. The gun as it stands is twenty-nine feet long, weighs ninety-one tons, and has an eighteen-inch bore. Inside of the casing a wrought iron rifled bushing, manufactured at the Armstrong Works, England, will be telescoped, and the dimensions of the gun when finished will be 23 feet in length, 19 feet depth of bore, 13 inches diameter of bore; greatest diameter of gun, 7 feet; least, 4 feet, and total weight 52 tons. The casing will weigh 45 tons and the bushing 7 tons. The Butler projectile, owned by the South Boston Iron Company, will be used by this gun. It weighs 600 pounds, is a foot in diameter at its base, is shaped like a minié ball, stands 26 inches high, has a density of 7.2541, and its tenacity is placed at 33,892. The ordinary charge of powder to be used in firing it will be from 110 to 140 pounds, with which the projectile will, it is expected, pierce a solid mass of iron from 13 to 15 inches at a distance of 1,000 yards. The gun is being made on a system which has been thoroughly tested in this country on guns of smaller calibre, and which have been found to equal any guns of foreign construction.

HERR KRUPP, says the London *Times*, is just completing a monster piece of ordnance, evidently designed to show that guns of cast steel can be produced on a scale to vie with the wrought-iron ordnance of Woolwich and Elswick. The weight of the new Krupp gun is almost exactly that of the great Fraser gun which has lately distinguished itself at Shoeburyness. The length of the gun, including the breech-piece, is 29 ft. 6 in., the breech-piece itself being 6 ft. 4 in. in length. The calibre of the gun is 15 1/2 in. The weight of the projectile will be 750 kilogrammes, or 1,650 lb., and the powder charge will be 396 lb. The 81-ton gun of the Fraser construction has a bore of 24 ft. and an external length of 27 ft. As a 16-inch gun (without an enlarged powder chamber), it has taken a charge of 370 lb. of powder, and a projectile of 1,700 lb. The external diameter of the Krupp gun, independently of a narrow strengthening ring at the extreme rear, is 5 ft. 10 in., that of the Fraser gun being 6 ft. The core of the Krupp gun is a steel tube in two lengths, upon which four steel rings overlap, rising in steps from a point between the muzzles and the trunnions, and accumulating in the thickness towards its rear. These more massive rings are irrespective of the narrow strengthening ring over the powder chamber. The external diameter of the gun at the muzzle is 2 ft. 3 1/2 in. The weapon is provided with a pivoting carriage of wrought-iron suitable for a coast fortress, weighing 45 tons. The price of the gun, exclusive of the carriage, is £20,000. Of course this includes a profit to the manufacturer, but the sum is more than double that which goes to defray the expense of producing an 80-ton gun at Woolwich Arsenal. There is, however, this fact to be remembered, that the great Woolwich guns are muzzle-loaders, while the Krupp guns have all the elaborate finish which appertains to breech-loading ordnance. In common with the other large Krupp guns, the rifling of the new weapon is on the polygroove system, the elongated projectile being rotated by means of the gas-check, a method which there is little doubt will be adopted in the British Service, so as to dispense with the use of studs.

The velocity anticipated from the projectile fired from the Krupp 80-ton gun is 473 metres per second at the muzzle, or 1,552 ft., producing an energy of 7,543 foot tons, equal to 556 foot tons per inch of shot's circumference. The gun is by far the largest breech-loader yet constructed. The nearest approach to it is the 56-ton breech-loader shown by Herr Krupp at the Philadelphia Exhibition last year. This smaller, but yet formidable weapon, has been purchased by the Russian Government, and is just now being delivered at Cronstadt. It has a calibre of 14 in., and fires a charged steel shell of 510 kilogrammes, or 1,123 pounds, with an initial velocity of 485 metres per second, or 1,590 ft. The charge for the gun consists of 275 lb. of prismatic powder; but having now constructed the 80-ton gun, Herr Krupp is prepared to show that he can proceed still further in the production of steel breech-loading ordnance. The 80-ton gun has been constructed at Essen purely at the instance of Herr Krupp himself. Should the demand arise, the great Prussian gunmaker has a design already prepared for a gun of 124 tons. The larger weapon would have a calibre slightly exceeding 18 inches, and would throw a steel shell weighing 1,000 kilogrammes, or a chilled iron shell of 1,030 kilogrammes. The weight of the projectile would therefore be practically a ton, and the charge of powder would be probably about 500 pounds. The weight of the carriage would be 62 tons. The cost of the gun alone is reckoned at £33,-

500. Herr Krupp is at the present time supplying the Russian Government with a number of 11-inch steel breech-loaders, weighing 27 1/2 tons each. The weight of the carriage, with the pivoting arrangement (which weighs about a ton), is between 11 and 12 tons. In connection with the fact that Russia has purchased the 56-ton Krupp gun shown at Philadelphia, it may be mentioned that the Sultan has obtained from Herr Krupp a duplicate gun for the defence of the Bosphorus.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A NAVAL review on a large scale is projected at Spithead, England.

672,000 MEN have thus far passed through the ranks of the British Volunteers.

FIVE German iron-clads, under command of Rear-Admiral Batsch, left Wilhelmshaven, May 28, for the Mediterranean.

THE yellow fever has made its appearance in England, a German seaman, landed from a West India ship, having died of the fever.

COL. PORTER, of the British Royal Engineers, has proceeded to Kars on a special mission to report the war in Asia Minor.

THE German autumn manoeuvres will continue this year from Sept. 3d to Sept. 23d. The 7th, 8th, 12th and 14th Corps and a Division of Cavalry will take part.

ADMIRAL HASSAN PASHA, who commanded the squadron which bombarded and captured Sukhum Kaleh, received his professional training in the English Navy.

ONE effect of the disturbances in the East has been the revival of piracy in the Mediterranean. What Greek pirates are capable of, can be guessed from their past exploits in crime.

A COMMITTEE appointed for the purpose report to the British Admiralty that the outbreak of scurvy, in the recent arctic expedition, was due wholly to an absence of lime juice.

THERE are 166 temperance societies on board the ships of the British navy, with 8,000 officers and men pledged to total abstinence. 2,000 boys in the training ships have signed the pledge.

THE *Gazette de Trieste* publishes an article by an illustrious Austrian naval officer, demonstrating that Russia has no fleet worth speaking of, either in the Black Sea or in any other sea.

EXPERIMENTS have been made in India to test Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Reid's scheme for altering the railway rolling stock in that country so as to admit of end-loading for military purposes.

CAPTAIN the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by twenty naval officers, arrived at Cairo on the 18th of May, and was received at the station by the Khedive and the leading English residents.

ALL applications of retired officers to be permitted to accept employment in the Turkish Navy being refused by the English Admiralty, Hobart Pasha, it is announced from Constantinople, has elected to remain in the Turkish Service.

THE summer manoeuvres this year will begin in England on the 21st of June, and will be carried on for four weeks. An army corps, consisting of three divisions, will be formed. Each division will comprise about 18,000 men, 2,500 horses, and fifty-four guns.

A NEW armor-plated ship of the *Agamemnon* class will shortly be commenced at Chatham Dockyard, the plans and drawings for which are now being prepared. The *Agamemnon*, which is under construction at that yard, is making very rapid progress, some 600 men now being engaged upon her.

RUSSIAN newspapers state that the reason why the torpedoes placed by their government in the Danube have proved so ineffective, is because the Turkish sailors are in the habit of stealing out at night and abstracting them. It is asserted, however, that these torpedoes have had no existence beyond that contained in the official report of the officers on the spot.

A RECENT telegram from Bucharest says: "Eight Turkish soldiers, captured near Ibraila, were armed with American rifles, firing thirty-six cartridges without reloading. In addition to the charges contained in the rifle, each soldier was provided with 120 rounds of ammunition. The Russians were somewhat surprised to find such weapons in the hands of their enemies."

An English writer, Col. Fletcher, says: "That nation, whether ancient or in modern times, which has possessed in the highest degree the qualities of energy and self-reliance, together with that strong sense of public duty which is inseparable from free institutions, has ever been the greatest in war, and so long as she has preserved these qualities unimpaired has her military pre-eminence been secured."

DURING the whole course of the persecution to which Colonel Valentine Baker has been subjected, says *Broad Arrow*, he has received the unswerving support and encouragement of his wife—a kind and worthy lady, and a true woman—and now that he has been cast down by fever while trying to regain the good name and position of which he has been so scandalously robbed, this excellent woman has left England for Turkey to act as his nurse.

THE war indemnity paid to Germany by France appears to have done the first country a vast amount of harm, the end of which has not yet been reached. The possession of vast wealth induced speculation, and the establishment of innumerable bubble companies, which brought ruin and desolation to thousands, besides raising prices and making the conditions of ex-

istence more difficult than they used to be to those who escaped the actual crash.

THE melancholy results of the abolition of purchase in the English army, are shown in the fact that Lieut. Stapole, 17th Foot, and Ridingmaster Rant, 3rd Hussars, two smart young officers, who have been promoted to commissions from the ranks since the abolition, have, after a service of only a few months in India, passed the examination in Hindostanee according to the higher standard of proficiency, the majority of officers being only too happy to pass the lower standard.

A BOILER on board the French ironclad frigate the *Revanche* recently burst, killing 27, wounding 10 mortally, 18 severely, and 25 slightly. The explosion had the effect of the discharge of an immense mortar, splinters of iron raking the vessel. Many of the men struck down first were then enveloped in steam. At the first moment there was a panic, and a number jumped overboard, one being drowned. It is said that the boiler which burst had served for eleven years, and was condemned a few months ago.

Broad Arrow laments the deplorable deficiency of the British Medical Staff. Short-sightedness, crotchettiness, and perverse resistance to the wisest counsels within the Army Medical Department itself have resulted, it says, in the tenacity and deterioration of a staff, the efficiency of which is one of the most vital necessities of an army in the field, and the moment that the country is called upon to engage in war would be the moment for revealing to the public the paralysis of the Army Medical system, for which modern reformers are responsible.

THE Rear-Admiral in command of the British naval forces on the Pacific station has sent the following message to the Admiralty under date of "Iquique, June 1: The Peruvian rebel turret ship *Huascar* committed piratical acts against British subjects. Her Majesty's ships *Shah* and *Amethyst* engaged her off Ylo May 29. She escaped after dark, but was so damaged as to surrender to the Peruvian squadron. There were no British casualties." Private despatches from Lima confirm this, stating that Don Nicolas de Pierola, the revolutionist, and his suite, surrendered themselves to the Peruvian authorities, with the *Huascar* June 5.

APPROPOS of the speech of Marshal Von Moltke which caused such excitement in France, the *Avenir Militaire* publishes a statement that within 200 kilometres of the frontier, Germany has 40 regiments of infantry, 20 of cavalry, 8 of artillery; within 100 kilometres, she has 20 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavalry, and 2 of artillery. An excess, as compared with France, of 15 regiments of infantry, 2 of cavalry, and 2 of artillery; within 200 kilometres and within 100 kilometres, a superiority of 10 regiments of infantry, but 5 fewer of cavalry, the artillery being equal.

MR. JOHN BOURNE, C. E., has recently published a pamphlet on "The Past and Future of Ships-of-War," in which he expresses the opinion that the British navy is at present a byword, because no master mind has been at work in the great transition period during which it has been transformed from wood to iron. He thinks that had Ericsson's aid been obtained the result would have been a very different one, and he asserts that the problem now to be solved is not a naval one at all, but one of mechanical engineering; with which, he says, the naval authorities are unable to deal. In his opinion England's only safety lies in "submarine guns and torpedoes manipulated by the aid of vessels of a speed yet unattained."

H. M. S. *Wolverine* has recently returned from an examination of the Crozet Islands, South Indian Ocean, to ascertain whether there was any appearance of wrecked vessels. The captain in his report says, that upon landing at Possession Island, "our interest was immediately excited by the strange sensation of finding ourselves surrounded by animals which evidently had not the slightest fear of men or their guns. Hundreds of seals, which were resting on the damp grass bordering on the stream, which at this point enters the sea, made no attempt to escape from us. The albatrosses also would not move from their nests on the ground. These magnificent birds—measuring, in several instances, eleven feet across the wings—only showed resistance when actually seized, and even then did not seem to have any sense of danger. The bay was alive with birds."

A SPECIAL pattern wooden travelling carriage has just been introduced into the British service, for the purpose of mounting an issue of seven-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns destined for service on the Gold Coast. *Broad Arrow* says: These pigmy weapons, which did good service in Abyssinia, weigh but 150 lbs. They are made of steel, and with the infinitesimal charge of four ounces of "fine grain" powder are capable of projecting a powerful "double shell" (weight, 12 lbs.) for a distance of upwards of one mile. The ordinary projectile—a 7 lb. common shell, with the normal charge of six ounces—ranges considerably in excess of this distance. The brackets of the new carriage are of wood—a box fitting between them has compartments available for two case shot, two cartridges, with friction tubes, etc. The wheels and axles are of a special pattern for transport on ordinary roads; they can be entirely removed when the carriage remains supported on two wrought iron standards, which are hinged to the brackets and kept rigid in use by two pins on each side. When not in use they are folded and strapped underneath the carriage. The carriage may be carried by men, straps with round eyes attached to a staple on the top of the trail-plate and to a bolt in rear of the front transom receive a pole for this purpose. The ironwork of the carriage is galvanised. The whole carriage, including all fittings, weighs only 2 cwt. 2 qrs.

It is understood that, at Woolwich, though every care has been taken to avoid ostentatious preparations, the Royal Arsenal was never more busily employed,

or turning out stores with greater rapidity. Great activity is also shown in the English dockyards. *Broad Arrow* says, May 12: "In a few days the *Black Prince*, 28 (flagship), the *Resistance*, 16, and the *Defence*, 16, first-rate ironclads, will be ready for sea; and in addition to these the *Agincourt*, 17, and *Shannon*, 9, could be prepared in a day. There is also the *Valiant*, ironclad, which was this week to have a trial of its machinery, as also were the *Penguin* and *Wild Swan*, gun vessels; to be followed by the *Condor*, *Falcon*, *Griffin*, and *Thalia*. The whole of these, it was expected, could be ready in a fortnight. When these fine ships are completed and at sea, our Channel squadron will probably be able to hold its own with any fleet which could in any contingency be brought against it."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* advocates the establishment of a great Imperial dockyard, at Esquimaux, Vancouver's Island. It says: "The Colonies ought not to share in the expense of maintaining the Imperial ports, and so long as they are British the government is bound to protect them. Could each particular colony in Australia defy the power of the United States? Is it at all certain that New South Wales, the greatest of them, is a match for Russian power on the Pacific? Mare Island, the United States naval arsenal, is but 6,460 miles, and Vladivostok, the Russian base, but 5,000 miles from Sydney. The Russians moved without stann. power military forces, stores, and guns backwards and forwards, in 1854, over a sea line nearly 900 miles long, in the North Pacific in complete defiance of the combined naval forces of France and England. It is not wise to rely entirely on the power of fleets to prevent the despatch of expeditionary forces from either Vladivostok or Mare Island. There is no physical impossibility to prevent either Power working from those bases to transport complete corps of 5,000, without any great effort, to the shores of Australia."

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Engineer* who was present at the sinking of the *Luft-i-Djelil* (the first Turkish iron-clad sunk near Ibrail) gives a full account of the disaster in the number of May 25. It seems that the *Luft-i-Djelil* was the same vessel that shelled Ibrail when the Grand Duke Nicholas arrived by train from Galatz, and that subsequent to that exploit she had been lying at anchor behind a point of land 5,000 yards from Ibrail. On the day of her loss her captain had gone ashore at Matchiu to arrange with the commanders of other iron-clads to shell Ibrail. The Russians opened on the ship with two batteries. One was of 6 in. rifled bronze howitzers, the other 25 pdr. siege guns. Twenty rounds were fired slowly, taking 45 minutes. Finally a shell entered the side or base of the funnel of the *Luft-i-Djelil*, and exploding in the uptake, the explosion of the boilers followed. This last statement was taken from the story of the sole survivor, the cook, who was blown overboard and picked up afterwards by the Russians. The Turks did not reply to the Russian fire, owing to the absence of their captain and their wooden obedience to orders. The ship sunk almost instantaneously.

Of the article on the French army, which we recently quoted from "Blackwood's Magazine," the London *Naval and Military Gazette* says: "The writer goes as near as possible to frightening the Germans out of their propriety, and does nothing to moderate the transports of those enthusiasts in France who think their country to be ready even now for the *revanche*. He has proved to the satisfaction of the parties most concerned that, although the French were as badly beaten at Sedan as the Germans were at Jena, they have set about retrieving their disasters with as much energy and intelligence as the Germans displayed in similar circumstances, and, what is even more to the point, that their efforts seem likely to be crowned with a like success. This being so, if the French could only look at the question from Count Moltke's point of

view, they would not affect surprise and assume the airs of injured innocence at the uneasiness he, perhaps, too visibly displays. Essentially a soldier, he assumes that if they should obtain the power to win back Alsace and Lorraine they will use it; a student of history, he refuses to believe that the French have lost those inherent powers and qualities, the possession of which only two generations since enabled them to place Europe—England excepted—at their feet. He may be expected to understand that a people so brave, so energetic, so thrifty, so tenacious of national purposes, so greedy of glory, so rich in intellectual gifts, and so fixed by the traditions of a grand history as the French, are not to be crushed by one or even two disastrous campaigns. This being the case, the actual situation and known tendencies of Germany give a serious significance to what at another time might be considered merely a superfluous precaution."

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DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BUTTERFIELD.—Suddenly, June 4, after a brief illness, LIZZIE J., wife of Gen. Daniel Butterfield, in her 39th year.

GOING.—By drowning, while crossing the Grande Ronde River, Oregon, May 15, 1877, S. G. GOING, M. R. C. V. S. E., Veterinary Surgeon, 1st U. S. Cavalry. For obituary notice see under heading 1st Cavalry.

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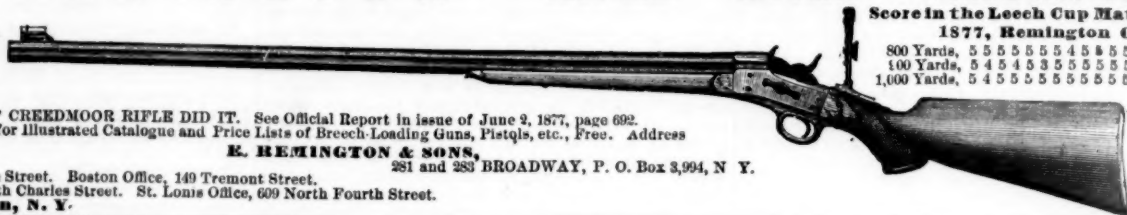
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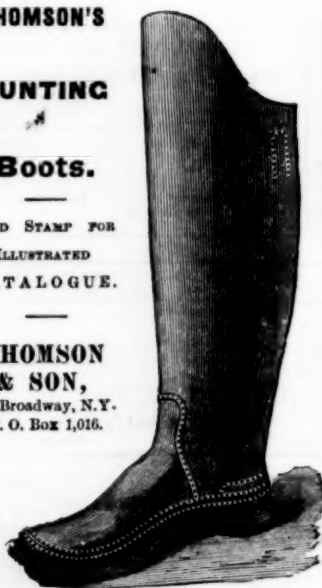


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